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A CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
INCLUDING PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR AGENCIES,
AUGUST 1939 TO DECEMBER 1946 "

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A CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
INCLUDING PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR AGENCIES,
AUGUST 1939 TO DECEMBER 1946

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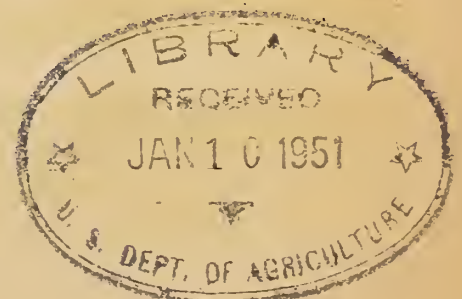
This compilation is confined to the organization and activities of the War Food Administration and its predecessor and successor agencies, to the activities of war agencies outside the War Food Administration responsible for carrying out programs related to food distribution, and to Presidential and Congressional actions regarding food programs. Many of the wartime achievements of the agencies in the Department of Agriculture not included in the War Food Administration are discussed in Science in Farming; The Yearbook of Agriculture 1943-1947, issued by The United States Department of Agriculture in 1947.

A considerable part of this compilation is concerned with War Food and Food Distribution Orders, which are listed under their effective dates. Food Distribution Orders then in effect, as well as a number of other orders and regulations, became War Food Orders on April 20, 1944. All such orders are listed but it has not been possible to include amendments. Food Distribution Order 1 became effective on January 18, 1943, and War Food Order 149, the last, on July 1, 1946. Entries covering the orders appear on pages 13-43, 45, 47-50, 52, 54-56, 58-60.

Executive Orders of the President established certain policies for the War Food Administration and other agencies dealing with food. These orders are noted on pages 5-6, 8, 10-12, 20, 23, 25, 27, 34-35, 37, 41, 49-54, 58, 60, 63-64.

An index by major subjects follows the chronological entries. The index begins on page 65.

The chronology is divided into broad time periods for convenience in relating War Food Administration activities to major war events. The first period extends from the outbreak of war in Europe on September 1, 1939, to the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. The second period covers events from Pearl Harbor to the surrender of Germany on May 7, 1945. The third extends from the surrender of Germany to the surrender of Japan on August 14, 1945. The final period covers events from the surrender of Japan to the proclamation by the President of cessation of hostilities on December 31, 1946.



August 11, 1939.- A congressional act to facilitate the exchange of surplus agricultural commodities produced in the United States for reserve stocks of strategic and critical materials produced abroad and a joint resolution which authorized the sale of surplus agricultural commodities to foreign governments under specified conditions were approved (53 Stat. 1407, 1418). Subsequently, the United States traded 600,000 bales of cotton to the United Kingdom for 90,000 tons of rubber (Congressional Record, Aug. 10, 1942, p. A3278).

Outbreak of War in Europe, September 1, 1939, to Attack on
Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941

September 1939.- The Secretary's Agricultural Advisory Council established "to assist in the formulation of policies to deal with the situation brought about by the outbreak of war in Europe." The Council, with more than 30 members, included representatives of farm, food trade, and civic organizations (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 415-40, Sept. 5, 1939).

September 11, 1939.- President Roosevelt proclaimed the suspension of the operation of title II of the Sugar Act of 1937, authorizing the establishment of sugar quotas. This action was taken because "a national economic emergency exists with respect to sugar" (4 F.R. 3889). The President reinstated the quota program by proclamation of December 26, 1939 (4 F.R. 4941).

May 1940.- An Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense established with Chester C. Davis as the agricultural member (U. S. Civilian Prod. Admin., Indus. Mobilization For War, Vol. I, History of the War Production Board and Predecessor Agencies 1940-45, p. 18, 33).

September 14, 1940.- The Secretary of Agriculture set up a committee to consider the formulation of plans in the field of production, processing, and distribution of food to meet a possible extreme emergency. A committee report suggested that legislation be prepared for submission to Congress should an extreme emergency arise, which would permit the use of the Department's facilities to maintain orderly marketing during such an emergency, and which would give the Government the power to enforce compliance with regulations designed to prevent profiteering and similar acts should attempts at voluntary cooperation fail (Memoranda, Milo Perkins to James L. McCamy, Jan. 30, 1941; Milo Perkins to H. R. Tolley, Nov. 4, 1940).

December 19, 1940.- The President proclaimed a suspension of quotas on imports of long staple cotton (5 F.R. 5229).

December 26, 1940.- Secretary Wickard asked for an increase in production of pork over that planned by farmers, as indicated by the crop report, and predicted higher prices in 1941 (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1289-41, Dec. 26, 1940).

March 8, 1941.- A memorandum of agreement was signed by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and the Commodity Credit Corporation under which provision was made for the former, through the Surplus Marketing Administration, using funds advanced by the Commodity Credit Corporation, to carry on the General Commodities Purchase Program. This arrangement enabled the Surplus Marketing Administration to make purchases of lend-lease commodities before receiving lend-lease funds (Memorandum of Agreement between Commodity Credit Corporation and Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation Respecting General Commodities Purchase Program, Mar. 8, 1941).

March 11, 1941.- Lend-Lease Act approved (55 Stat. 31).

April 3, 1941.- Secretary Wickard announced a price-support program for hogs, dairy products, chickens, and eggs at a rate substantially above the market prices in a "program designed to secure ample supplies for the United States, Great Britain and other nations resisting aggression" (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1992-41, Apr. 3, 1941).

April 4, 1941.- Secretary Wickard announced that the agricultural conservation program would be amended to permit growing peanuts for oil on part of the cotton acreage allotment not used for cotton, without incurring deductions from agricultural conservation and parity payments (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1993-41, Apr. 4, 1941).

April 29, 1941.- Announcement that changes in the 1941 agricultural conservation program would be made to allow farmers to increase acreages of tomatoes, corn, peas, and snap beans for processing without incurring deductions from their agricultural conservation payments. Acreages of these crops grown for processing were not to be classified as soil depleting. An increase of 50 percent in production of tomatoes had been asked as a part of the food for defense program (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 2181-41, Apr. 29, 1941).

April 30, 1941.- Secretary Wickard requested the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to set up an Interbureau Coordinating Committee on Fats and Oils (Memo., Claude R. Wickard to H. R. Tolley, Apr. 30, 1941).

May 6, 1941.- A price-support program designed to expand the acreage of dry edible beans of the white varieties by 35 percent was announced (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 2240-41, May 6, 1941).

May 7, 1941.- The formation of joint Anglo-American Food Committee was announced by Secretary Wickard to "consider how the food resources of the United States can best be used to aid the United Kingdom and the British Empire and allies in maintaining their war effort, and frame general programs of food supply, in conformity with the procedures established under the Lend-Lease Act" (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 2247-41, May 7, 1941).

May 17, 1941.- The Office of Agricultural Defense Relations was established within the Department of Agriculture. This action followed a May 5 letter from the President to the Secretary of Agriculture requesting its establishment to replace the Division of Agriculture of the National Defense Advisory Commission, the functions of which were transferred to the Department of Agriculture (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 905, May 17, 1941). The name was changed April 14, 1942 to Office for Agricultural War Relations.

May 26, 1941.- Congress raised minimum loan rates for basic commodities to 85 percent of parity (55 Stat. 203).

May 26, 27, 28, 1941.- A National Nutrition Defense Conference was called by President Roosevelt to report on the current state of human nutrition in the United States and to outline the effect of inadequate nutrition on the health, efficiency, and morale of the people (Office of Coordinator of Health and Welfare and Related Defense Activities, Press release PM376, May 11, 1941).

June 7, 1941.- Secretary Wickard announced that the liquidation of corn stocks held by the Commodity Credit Corporation in terminal, sub-terminal, and steel bin storage would be handled in such a way as to assure livestock, dairy, and poultry producers ample feed supplies at fair prices to help assure sufficient livestock, dairy, and poultry products for domestic consumers and aid to Britain under the defense program (U. S. Dept. Agr. Press release 2498-41, June 7, 1941).

June 13, 1941.- Agricultural conservation program changes were announced to encourage increased production of soybeans for oil. Under the new provisions, farmers were allowed to harvest an acreage larger than that harvested for beans in 1940 without incurring deductions. In States with minimum acreage requirements of soil-conserving or erosion-resisting crops on each farm instead of total soil-depleting allotments, soybeans were to be classified as an erosion-resisting crop (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 2534-41, June 13, 1941).

June 18, 1941.- Secretary Wickard sent to Harry Hopkins the suggestion made by Milo Perkins that scarce foods might be rationed by throwing the Food Stamp Plan "into reverse." The purchase of scarce foods with money could be prohibited and their purchase limited to those who bought "food conservation stamps in predetermined amounts" (Letter, Claude R. Wickard to Harry L. Hopkins, June 18, 1941).

June 23, 1941.- A change in the agricultural conservation program provided that a farmer could increase his acreage of peanuts grown for oil above the farm peanut allotment without incurring deductions in any AAA payments except the peanut conservation program. In those States that required a minimum acreage allotment in erosion-resisting or soil-conserving crops instead of a total soil-depleting allotment, a change was made to allow peanuts hogged off to be counted in meeting minimum acreage requirements (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 2606-41, June 23, 1941).

July 1, 1941.- The Steagall Amendment to an act to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation directed the Department to support the price of those non-basic commodities at 85 percent of parity for which the Secretary requested that production be increased (55 Stat. 498). The provision was amended October 2, 1942. Under this amendment, it was to remain in force until 2 years after the termination of hostilities and the support provision was raised from 85 to 90 percent of parity (56 Stat. 765).

July 5, 1941.- State and county Defense Boards were established, composed of the principal field officers of the Department field agencies, including the Extension Service, under the chairmanship of the chairman of the State and county Agricultural Adjustment Administration Committees. These boards were formed "to expedite and coordinate" the Department's defense activities in the field and to coordinate the Department's defense activities with those of other defense agencies in the field. Their titles were changed to War Boards, January 7, 1942 (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 921, July 5, 1941 and 921, Supplement 1, Jan. 7, 1942).

July 17, 1941.- Secretary Wickard directed the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to establish an Interbureau Production Goals Committee with commodity subcommittees (Memo., Claude R. Wickard to H. R. Tolley, July 17, 1941).

August 12, 1941.- In response to a suggestion from the President, Secretary Wickard named the presidents of four leading farm organizations as a farm organization committee on agricultural production for defense and related matters (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 313-42, Aug. 12, 1941).

September 8, 1941.- The Secretary of Agriculture publicly announced that he had found it necessary, as a result of the emergency, to encourage the expansion of the production of the following commodities: hogs, eggs, evaporated milk, dry skim milk, cheese, and chickens. The Department of Agriculture, through loans, purchases, or other operations, would support prices for the producers of these commodities at not less than 85 percent of the parity or comparable prices therefor, during the period ending December 31, 1942 (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 529-42, Sept. 8, 1941).

September 8, 1941.- Secretary Wickard announced 1942 production goals. (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 528-42, Sept. 8, 1941).

October 21, 1941.- Announcement was made of the first soybean loan to be offered by Commodity Credit Corporation (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 878-42, Oct. 21, 1941).

October 28, 1941.- Office of Lend-Lease Administration established by Executive Order 8926 (6 F.R. 5519).

October 29, 1941.- It was announced that Nation-wide farm machinery repair drive would be made by State and county USDA Defense Boards (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 942-42, Oct. 29, 1941).

Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, to the Surrender of
Germany, May 7, 1945

December 13, 1941.- The Department was reorganized to enable the Secretary's office to concentrate on vital war programs. An Agricultural Defense Board was established to replace the Program Board. The Department's 17 line agencies were regrouped under the direction of 8 group administrators. The 3 new Administrators were in charge of: (1) agricultural adjustment and conservation agencies, (2) agricultural marketing agencies, and (3) scientific agricultural research agencies. These regrouped agencies were designated administrations by Executive Order 9069 of February 23, 1942, which provided for their consolidation (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 960, Dec. 13, 1941).

January 2, 1942.- Secretary Wickard appeared before a Senate Banking and Currency Subcommittee to state that the agency having responsibility for production should be in position to say when and at what point price ceilings should be applied (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1421-42, Jan. 2, 1942).

January 16, 1942.- Revised goals for 1942 were announced by Secretary Wickard. Corn goals and corn acreage allotments were raised 10 percent. Special emphasis was placed on increasing the production of oil-bearing crops. Prices were to be supported by purchase and loans (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1522-42, Jan. 16, 1942).

January 16, 1942.- The War Production Board was established by Executive Order 9024 (7 F.R. 329).

January 30, 1942.- The Emergency Price Control Act was approved, containing a provision that no action could be taken with respect to any agricultural commodity without prior approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. More specific restrictions limited the authority of the Price Administrator to stabilize agricultural commodities (56 Stat. 23).

January 30, 1942.- Upon signing the Emergency Price Control Act, the President stated that he was acting with the understanding, confirmed by Congressional leaders, that nothing in the Act could be construed as a limitation upon the existing powers of governmental agencies, such as the Commodity Credit Corporation, to make sales of agricultural commodities in the normal conduct of their operations. The President referred to his August 25, 1941, message to Congress in which he had pointed out the extreme disadvantages of any action designed to peg prices through the arbitrary withholding of Government-owned stocks from the normal channels of trade and commerce (Statement by the President on Signing the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, Press release, Jan. 30, 1942).

February 3, 1942.- Secretary of Agriculture Wickard and Price Administrator Henderson issued a joint statement on the Price Control Act, stating that resources of the two agencies would be pooled as far as possible, that production would be increased, that Government-owned stocks of grains and cotton would continue to be used to supplement private stocks, that feedstuffs would be kept at reasonable levels to encourage the production of meat and livestock products, and that prices of things farmers bought would be held down (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1667-42, Feb. 3, 1942).

February 11, 1942.- Secretary Wickard outlined the wartime responsibilities of the Extension Service in relation to action agencies and War Boards. The Secretary stated that he was depending upon the Extension Service to train a much larger number of local volunteer leaders to help in carrying forward all phases of the wartime program (Claude R. Wickard to M. L. Wilson, Wartime Responsibilities of Extension, Feb. 11, 1942).

February 17, 1942.- A program of cooperation between the Selective Service System and the Department of Agriculture was announced by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service. The Secretary instructed State and county USDA War Boards to provide data to assist local Selective Service Boards in properly classifying agricultural registrants (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1870-42, Mar. 3, 1942).

February 25, 1942.- A Price Committee was appointed, composed of J. Joe Reed, Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, Chairman; O. V. Wells, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; and Robert H. Shields, Assistant to the Secretary, to make recommendations to the Secretary for proposed actions under the Price Control Act (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 985, Feb. 25, 1942).

March 2, 1942.- A study of agriculture's wartime production capacity was launched by a memorandum from Secretary Wickard (U. S. Dept. Agr., Agriculture's Wartime Production Capacity, Part I, Aug. 1942).

March 2, 1942.- Secretary Wickard sent Harry Hopkins drafts of documents "relating to the proposal that the Department of Agriculture be given full authority with respect to the production, procurement and foreign trade in food with a view to making the most effective use of our food production and food procurement resources and to putting the Government in a position to cooperate more effectively with the United Kingdom, Russia, and other friendly nations in this particular field" (Letter, Secretary Wickard to Harry Hopkins, Mar. 2, 1942).

March 16, 1942.- The recommendations of the Department's committee on fats and oils were sent to the chairman of the War Production Board. The recommendations included the institution of a rationing program, severe restrictions on the manufacture and sale of paints, varnishes, enamels, and lacquers, and a limitation on the use of fats and oils in soap to the amount used in 1941 (Letter, Claude R. Wickard to Donald M. Nelson, Mar. 16, 1942).

March 19-21, 1942.- A national conference on voluntary local leadership was called by the Federal Extension Service. Out of this conference evolved the Neighborhood Leader System (Meredith C. Wilson, Progress of the Neighborhood Leader Plan, Extension Cir. 393, Nov. 1942).

April 10, 1942.- The White House announced Presidential approval of arrangements recommended by the Joint Economic Committees of Canada and the United States whereby the production of oil-bearing crops in the United States and of oats, barley, and flax in Canada would be increased, and the seasonal movement of farm labor and machinery across the common boundary would be facilitated (U. S. Dept. State, Bul., 6:313-315. Apr. 11, 1942).

April 13, 1942.- The sugar quota system was suspended by Presidential proclamation. It had been suspended on September 11, 1939, and re-instated December 26, 1939 (U. S. Dept. Agr., Report of the Administrator of Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration 1942, p. 129).

May 16, 1942.- The Commodity Credit Corporation was designated as the sole and exclusive agency for the negotiation of the majority of imported materials contracts for agricultural commodities (Board Econ. Warfare Directive No. 2).

May 30, 1942.- Authority for the procurement of war material abroad and its duty-free importation was conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by Executive Order No. 9177 (7 F.R. 4195).

May 1942.- A purchase agreement was reached between the United States and the United Kingdom regarding the purchase and allocation of fats and oils and oilseeds in overseas territories. The United States was to be the exclusive purchaser of all oilseeds and oils and fats in the North and South American continents, including the Caribbean islands, with the exception of animal fats in Argentina and Uruguay. According to this agreement, the United States was also to be the exclusive purchaser of copra in Tahiti and in the Free French Pacific islands and all oilseeds and fats in Portuguese Africa, Spanish Africa, and Liberia (U. S. Dept. Agr., Commodity Credit Corporation, Report for 1942, Sept. 30, 1942).

June 5, 1942.- A Foods Requirements Committee was established by a June 4, 1942 memorandum of Donald Nelson to heads of Government agencies. The Secretary of Agriculture was appointed chairman. The interagency committee, subject to the direction of the War Production Board Chairman, was to determine requirements for food including military and foreign requirements and to make recommendations to the War Production Board on requirements for needed supplies and equipment for production of food and fiber (U. S. War Prod. Board, Press release 1295, June 5, 1942).

June 9, 1942.- The Combined Food Board was established by joint announcement of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill "to consider, investigate, enquire into, and formulate plans. . . relating to the supply, production, transportation, disposal, allocation or distribution, in or to any part of the world of foods. . . and to make recommendations to the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom. . ." The Board was to work in collaboration with other "United Nations" (U. S. War Food Admin., Report of the Combined Food Board, Apr. 1945).

June 22, 1942.- The War Manpower Commission directed the Secretary of Agriculture to take such action as was necessary to assure that agricultural workers required for the production, cultivation, or harvesting of any agricultural commodity essential to the effective prosecution of the war, were provided needed transportation facilities; and that non-local agricultural workers and their families, transported or housed pursuant to the directive, were provided needed health and welfare services (7 F.R. 4750).

July 23, 1942.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced the following program on the meat situation: (1) maximum prices paid by AMA for most meat products for lend-lease were to be revised downward below OPA ceilings; (2) on some purchases, prices were to be adjusted by areas to bring them more nearly into line with packers' costs; (3) packers facing suspension of operations could enter into processing agreements with USDA (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 167-43, July 23, 1942).

August 4, 1942.- An agreement for the importation of Mexican farm workers was effected by an exchange of notes signed August 4, 1942 (U. S. Dept. State, Executive Agreement Ser. 278, Temporary Migration of Mexican Agricultural Workers, 1943).

August 6, 1942.- The Department of Agriculture announced a national program for feed wheat. This program had been made possible by a Congressional provision for the sale of 125 million bushels of Government-owned wheat at prices not lower than 85 percent of the parity price for corn (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 267-43, Aug. 6, 1942).

September 1, 1942.- War Production Board Directive 7, issued August 15, 1942, delegating allocation authority over vegetable oilseeds to the Commodity Credit Corporation, became effective for cottonseed, flaxseed, and peanuts and products made therefrom (7 F.R. 6518).

September 1, 1942.- The Foods Requirements Committee announced its final recommendations for a national meat conservation program. It recommended that the War Production Board put into effect a conservation order establishing quotas for sales of meats by packers to civilian markets. The Committee asked the Office of Price Administration to speed up its preparation for institution of consumer rationing of meat as early as possible; it recommended that in the meantime civilians voluntarily conserve the "red meats," holding consumption at approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per person per week (Office War Inform., Press release 409, Sept. 1, 1942).

September 7, 1942.- The President sent a message to Congress recommending the stabilization of farm prices at parity (U. S. Cong. 77th, 2d Sess., House Doc. 834).

September 15, 1942.- OPA Administrative Order 28, issued and effective September 15, 1942, delegated the authority to ration farm machinery to the Department of Agriculture (7 F.R. 7326).

September 16, 1942.- Secretary Wickard proclaimed that because of the national emergency, marketing quotas would not be established for corn, despite the fact that it had been estimated that the total supply of corn on October 1 would exceed the normal supply by more than 10 percent (7 F.R. 7334).

September 17, 1942.- Effective date for Temporary Rationing Order A for farm machinery and equipment. This order provided for the establishment of county rationing committees to be composed of the chairman of the county agricultural conservation committee serving as chairman and of farmers appointed by the USDA War Board (7 F.R. 7301).

October 1942.- An interdepartmental Committee on Food Relief was established under Department of State auspices with the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as chairman. Its functions was to study the problem of supplying food relief for occupied areas (Interdepartmental Com. on Food Relief, Food Relief for Occupied Countries, Dec. 18, 1942).

October 1, 1942.- Authority was delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire and dispose of property necessary for war purposes in connection with the Emergency Rubber Project of the Department of Agriculture or in connection with the storing and warehousing of agricultural commodities and products by the Department, by Executive Order 9249 (9 F.R. 7874).

October 1, 1942.- War Production Board Directive No. 7, issued August 15, 1942, delegating allocation authority over soybeans and products therefrom to the Commodity Credit Corporation, became effective (7 F.R. 6518).

October 2, 1942.- Public Law 729 directed the Commodity Credit Corporation to make available upon any crop of cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, and peanuts, loans at 90 percent of parity until 2 years after the declaration of the end of hostilities, unless the President determined that loans on basic crops at rates previously set were necessary to prevent an increase in the cost of feed for livestock and poultry and to aid in the effective prosecution of the war. Loan rates on cotton, tobacco, and rice were raised to 90 percent of parity while rates on corn and wheat were maintained at 85 percent of parity. Public Law 729 also authorized the making of loans by the Commodity Credit Corporation on Steagall crops at 90 percent of parity until the expiration of the 2 year period following the declaration of the end of hostilities (56 Stat. 765, Secs. 8 and 9). The loan rate on cotton was raised to $92\frac{1}{2}$ percent of parity, June 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 632). It was subsequently raised to 95 percent with respect to crops harvested after December 31, 1943 and those planted in 1944 (58 Stat. 765). Wheat and corn raised to 90 percent in 1944.

October 3, 1942.- The Office of Economic Stabilization was established. The Director of Economic Stabilization was given authority to settle disagreements between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Price Administrator with respect to stabilization of the price of agricultural commodities. The Executive Order specified that in the establishment of maximum prices, appropriate deductions should be made from the parity price or comparable price for payments made under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. So far as practicable, the prices of agricultural commodities were to be established on the basis of levels existing on September 15, 1942, and in compliance with the Act of October 2, 1942. The Director of Economic Stabilization was authorized to direct the Department of Agriculture to subsidize and to purchase for resale if necessary to insure price stabilization (7 F.R. 7871).

October 6, 1942.- County War Boards were given authorization, under authority and approval of the State War Boards, to establish county Farm Transportation Committees (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 975-26, Oct. 6, 1942).

October 20, 1942., War Production Board Directive No. 11 delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture, subject to appeal to the Chairman of the War Production Board, the authority to establish controls respecting the sales, movement, and disposition of livestock (7 F.R. 8518).

October 30, 1942.- The Secretary of Agriculture was informed that the President had asked Harry Hopkins to organize a Soviet Protocol Committee to be responsible for the over-all coordination of the Russian Protocol (Letter, Franklin D. Roosevelt to Claude R. Wickard, Oct. 30, 1942).

October 31, 1942.- War Production Board Directive 12 transferred WPB authority with respect to setting aside spray-dried milk for governmental war requirements to the Secretary of Agriculture (7 F.R. 8857).

November 1, 1942.- Effective date for Temporary Rationing Order B, issued October 28, 1942, which superseded Temporary Rationing Order A providing for the rationing of farm machinery (7 F.R. 8723).

November 6, 1942.- The War Manpower Commission issued a directive (No. 14) to promote employment stabilization on dairy, livestock, and poultry farms. The program was to be carried out in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture (7 F.R. 9218).

November 11, 1942.- The Price Administrator delegated authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to ration shipping containers and covers for fluid milk and farm fencing (7 F.R. 9368).

November 13, 1942.- The Economic Stabilization Director was authorized to approve marketing agreements, loans and purchase programs, and subsidy programs of the Department for the President (Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Secretary of Agriculture, Nov. 13, 1942).

November 13, 1942.- The Tydings Amendment to the Selective Training and Service Act for 1940 made mandatory the deferment of agricultural workers who were found by a selective service local board "to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation" (56 Stat. 1018, Sec. 4(k)).

November 28, 1942.- This was the effective date for Rationing Order C for farm machinery and equipment, superseding Temporary Rationing Order B (7 F.R. 9647). Redesignated Food Production Order 3. Superseded by Food Production Order 14 Revised which was issued and effective December 28, 1943 (8 F.R. 17456).

November 30, 1942.- The Director of Economic Stabilization issued regulations giving jurisdiction over salaries and wages of agricultural labor to the Secretary of Agriculture. The jurisdiction of the Secretary was limited by defining agricultural labor as persons working on farms and engaged in producing agricultural commodities whose wage or salary payments were not in excess of \$2,400 per year (7 F.R. 10024).

December 1, 1942.- The 1943 program of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency was announced, making crop payments for 1943 conditional upon the degree to which goals for war crops were met. Crop-payment deductions were to be made at the rate of \$15 per acre for failure to achieve 90 percent of war goals for a farm (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1053-43, Dec. 1, 1942).

December 4, 1942.- An Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations was established within the Department of State by Department of State Order No. 1114, authorized by President's letter of December 3, 1942.

December 5, 1942.- Executive Order 9280 was issued. It assigned authority for the determination of food requirements, for assigning priorities and making allocations, and for the procurement of food to the Secretary of Agriculture. It also reorganized the Department of Agriculture to provide a Food Production Administration and a Food Distribution Administration within it. The Secretary was designated a member of the War Production Board (7 F.R. 10179).

December 5, 1942.- It was announced that reductions would be made in total crop payments in 1943 for failure to plant at least 90 percent of an acreage allotment and 90 percent of a special war crop goal (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1086-43, Dec. 5, 1942).

December 7, 1942.- President Roosevelt requested the Economic Stabilization Director to serve as his agent in resolving disagreements between the Secretary of Agriculture and any other officer or agency in carrying out the provisions of Executive Order 9280 (Letter, Franklin D. Roosevelt to James M. Byrnes, Dec. 7, 1942).

December 10, 1942.- Herbert Parisius and Roy Hendrickson were designated Directors of the Food Production Administration and of the Food Distribution Administration respectively and their authorities and responsibilities were outlined in a Secretary's memorandum. The Agricultural War Board was renamed the Departmental War Board (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. No. 1054, Dec. 10, 1942).

December 11, 1942.- A memorandum of understanding between the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration was signed. The Office of Price Administration agreed to consult the Department on all pending price regulations affecting processed as well as unprocessed agricultural commodities; and the Department agreed to consult the Office of Price Administration on actions relating to marketing agreements, regulations, and support price programs (U. S. Bur. Budget, The United States At War, Historical Reports on War Administration, No. 1, p. 354).

December 19, 1942.- Secretary Wickard announced the appointment of a Food Advisory Committee to replace the Foods Requirements Committee (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1179-43, Dec. 19, 1942).

January 6, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 3, issued January 5, 1943. The entire production of citrus juices, except unconcentrated grapefruit juice, was reserved for war requirements (8 F.R. 255). Termination issued August 24, 1945, effective August 27, 1945 (10 F.R. 10961).

January 7, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 4, Restrictions on the Sale and Acquisition of 1942 Crop Burley Tobacco (8 F.R. 335). Other types and later crops were added by a series of amendments. Termination issued October 24, 1946, effective October 25, 1946 (11 F.R. 12782).

January 8, 1943.- Farmers in commercial corn area were permitted to overplant corn allotment without penalty provided they had planted their goal of war crops. Loans to be offered on 1943 corn to producers who meet war-crop goals (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1298-43, Jan. 8, 1943).

January 13, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 5, issued January 12, 1943. This order restricted the sale and delivery of packaged chicory (8 F.R. 512). Termination issued and effective Sept. 1, 1943 (8 F.R. 12165).

January 13, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 6, issued January 12, 1943, which required handlers to set aside fresh citrus fruits to meet Government citrus juice needs (8 F.R. 511). Termination issued August 24, 1945, effective August 27, 1945 (10 F.R. 10961).

January 13, 1943.- Organization within the Food Distribution Administration was announced. The Administration was composed of 9 commodity branches, a number of staff offices and divisions, including Requirements and Allocations Control, and the following functional branches: Facilities, Processors, Wholesalers and Retailers, Manpower, Civilian Food Requirements, Civilian Programs, Food Conservation, Compliance, Program Analysis and Appraisal, and Transportation and Warehousing. The Processors Branch and the Wholesalers and Retailers Branch were assigned responsibility for working with the commodity branches in organizing, managing, and servicing industrial advisory committees (U. S. Dept. Agr., Food Distribution Admin., Director's Memo. 2, Jan. 13, 1943). The functions of the Consumers' Counsel Division which had been a unit within the AMA were divided between the Food Conservation Branch and a Marketing Reports Division (Director's Memo. 2, Supplement 4, Feb. 22, 1943). Don E. Montgomery's resignation as Consumers' Counsel had been announced Dec. 26, 1942 (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1211-43, Dec. 26, 1942).

January 13, 1943.- The Director of the Food Distribution Administration stated as his policy that no person should be employed in the Food Distribution Administration on a dollar-a-year basis of compensation and that all deputy directors, chiefs of branches, persons with procurement functions, and those responsible for the administration of food distribution orders should be full-time paid employees of the Government (U. S. Dept. Agr., Food Distribution Admin., Director's Memo. 39, Jan. 13, 1943). The restrictions on employment stated in the January 13, 1943, announcement of policy were formally rescinded March 23, 1944 (U. S. War Food Admin., Office of Distribution, Director's Memo. 39, Revision 1, Mar. 23, 1944).

January 15, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 7, which regulated importation, sale, and delivery of raw sugar and provided for allotments. It superseded War Production Board Conservation Order M-98 (8 F.R. 904). Termination issued October 8, 1947, effective October 8, 1947 (12 F. R. 6714).

January 16, 1943.- Effective date for Food Directive 1, issued January 16, 1943, which delegated authority to ration processed foods to the Office of Price Administration (8 F.R. 827). Superseded by Food Directives 3 and 5, Feb. 20, 1943.

January 16, 1943.- The establishment of an interagency allocations committee, with the Director of the Food Distribution Administration as chairman, was authorized by the Secretary (Memo., Secretary of Agriculture to Director of the Food Distribution Administration, Jan. 16, 1943).

January 17, 1943.- The Department announced an increase in the goals and a production payment program designed to encourage the production of potatoes, dry beans, and fresh truck crops (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1374-43, Jan. 17, 1943).

January 17, 1943.- Secretary Wickard announced as Department policy that personnel would not be employed on a dollar-a-year basis, but that personnel without compensation would be used on a consultant's panel (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1366-43, Jan. 17, 1943).

January 18, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 1, issued December 29, 1942, which required bakers to observe certain practices in the manufacture and sale of bread and rolls, including discontinuance of consignment selling, restriction on the number and varieties, and the discontinuance of slicing for home consumption (7 F.R. 11105). Amendment 3, March 6, 1943, permitted slicing for home use. Termination issued October 24, 1946, effective October 25, 1946 (11 F.R. 12782).

January 18, 1943.- Effective date for Food Production Order 5, which required that deliveries of chemical fertilizers for use of group "A" crops be given preference over deliveries for other crops. Superseded War Production Board Order M-231, originally issued September 12, 1942, and amended December 4, 1942 (8 F.R. 947). Subsequently numbered War Food Order 5. Revocation issued September 28, 1945, effective September 30, 1945 (10 F.R. 12305).

January 20, 1943.- Establishment of the Interagency Food Procurement Committee was announced by the Director of the Food Distribution Administration. Committee authorized by January 16, 1943, memorandum to the Director of the Food Distribution Administration from the Secretary of Agriculture (U. S. Food Distribution Admin., Director's Memo. 16, Sup. E, Jan. 20, 1943).

January 21, 1943.- Secretary Wickard announced that between \$200,000,000 and \$225,000,000 of additional funds were available as a new source of credit at the county level for production of essential wartime foods and fibers. Financing these loans, made available through the Food Production Administration, required a revival of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, inactive since 1934 (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1411-43, Jan. 21, 1943).

January 22, 1943.- Organization within the Food Production Administration was announced. The Administration was composed of: Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Farm Security Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Farm Credit Administration, and the following branches: Production Loan, Production Programs, Agricultural Manpower, Conservation Programs, Price Support and Loan Programs, Production Supplies, and Distribution of Farm Supplies (U. S. Food Production Admin., Food Production Memo. No. 2, Jan. 22, 1943).

January 22, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 10, issued January 21, 1943, which directed rice millers to set aside 60 percent of their stocks of milled rice on hand and of the quantities to be milled, for purchase by the Government (8 F.R. 1076). Expired June 30, 1947.

January 22, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 9, which restricted acquisition and use of the 1942 crop of Eastern fire-cured, Western fire-cured, and Green River Tobacco (8 F.R. 999). Revocation issued April 8, 1944, effective April 10, 1944 (9 F.R. 3891).

January 22, 1943.- A Departmental Committee on Foreign Purchase and Importation and a Departmental Committee on Domestic Transportation were established (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1054, Sup. 2, Jan. 22, 1943).

January 23, 1943.- War Manpower Commission Directive 17 transferred responsibility for recruitment and placement of agricultural workers to the Department of Agriculture (8 F.R. 1426).

January 26, 1943.- The Department of Agriculture announced a war production program of incentive payments totaling approximately \$100,000,000 to be made to farmers who produced in excess of 90 and up to 100 percent of their goals (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1441-43, Jan. 26, 1943).

January 26, 1943.- The Director of the Food Distribution Administration was directed to appoint, subject to the Secretary's approval, the principal representative of the United States on each of the commodity committees of the Combined Food Board dealing with food and food products (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1069, Jan. 26, 1943).

January 29, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 12, issued January 28, 1943. This order superseded War Production Board Order M-267 freezing storage stocks of butter (8 F.R. 1301). Termination issued November 13, 1943, effective November 15, 1943 (8 F.R. 15655).

January 30, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 16, which superseded War Production Board Order M-205. It required packers to set aside for Government purchase all raisins, dried apples, apricots, pears, peaches, and prunes (8 F.R. 1705). Termination issued January 17, 1947, effective January 18, 1947 (12 F.R. 462).

January 30, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 17, which required that California Thompson Seedless, Muscat, and Sultana grapes be converted to raisins. Superseded War Production Board Order M-205a (8 F.R. 1706). Termination issued September 21, 1945, effective September 25, 1945 (10 F.R. 12077).

February 1, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 11, issued January 21, 1943, which required milk marketing economies and established restrictions on the sale and distribution of milk and cream (8 F.R. 1090). Termination issued November 13, 1945, effective November 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 14135).

February 1, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 2, issued January 5, 1943. Manufacturers of creamery butter were directed to set aside 30 percent of their monthly production for direct war requirements beginning February 1, 1943 (8 F.R. 253). Termination issued May 15, 1947, effective May 16, 1947 (12 F.R. 3270).

February 1, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 8, issued January 19, 1943, which established restrictions on production of frozen dairy foods and mix (8 F.R. 953). Termination issued September 4, 1945, effective September 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 11341).

February 3, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 13, issued February 2, 1943, which banned sale and distribution of heavy cream. Superseded War Production Board Order M-259 (8 F.R. 1479). Termination issued September 4, 1945, effective September 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 11341).

February 5, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 14, issued February 3, 1943, which reserved 25 percent of peanut oil production and restricted the purchase and sale of peanut oil (8 F.R. 1704). Termination issued and effective April 26, 1943 (8 F.R. 5517).

February 6, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 18, which provided for establishment of quotas governing acceptance and delivery of tea and limited the size of retail tea packages. Superseded War Production Board Orders M-111 and M-111e (8 F.R. 1778). Termination issued August 24, 1945, effective August 31, 1945 (10 F.R. 10961).

February 8, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 19, which provided for establishment of quotas and fixed restrictions governing distribution and use of spices. Superseded War Production Board Order M-127 (8 F.R. 1827). Termination issued October 24, 1946, effective October 25, 1946 (11 F.R. 12782).

February 8, 1943.- Food Directive No. 2 delegated to Secretary of Interior responsibility for the production of fishery commodities and products (8 F.R. 1777). Subsequently renumbered War Food Order 52. Termination issued October 24, 1946, effective October 25, 1946 (11 F.R. 12782).

February 10, 1943.- A joint order of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare was issued to clarify functions and responsibilities with respect to public purchase of food and facilities for the war effort and the civilian economy (8 F.R. 1897).

February 11, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 20, under which packers were required to set aside lard and rendered pork fat (8 F.R. 1913). Superseded by Food Distribution Order 75, issued August 9, 1943, effective August 15, 1943 (8 F.R. 11119).

February 12, 1943.- Agreement signed between the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration on the division of authority with respect to food rationing (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1621-43 and copy of agreement, Feb. 16, 1943).

February 13, 1943.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced an agreement with the Canadian Minister of Agriculture to establish an American - Canadian Standing Committee to keep food production and distribution under continuous review and the Secretary appointed American members of the Committee (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1072, Feb. 13, 1943).

February 13, 1943.- Memorandum of understanding between the Food Distribution Administration and the Commodity Credit Corporation was announced. It provided that tentative allocations of food from foreign sources were to be made by the Food Distribution Administration to claimant agencies and reported to the Commodity Credit Corporation through the Committee on Foreign Purchase and Importation. The ultimate allocation of imports acquired by the Corporation was to be the responsibility of the Food Distribution Administration and the former was to keep the latter advised of stockpiles available for distribution (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1054, Sup. 4, Feb. 13, 1943).

February 15, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 15, issued February 6, 1943. Required producers of Cheddar cheese to set aside monthly 50 percent of production for Government use (8 F.R. 1704). Termination issued March 21, 1947, effective March 24, 1947 (12 F.R. 2007).

February 15, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 21, which provided for distribution of tea for civilian consumption through qualified distributors (8 F.R. 2077). Termination issued October 29, 1946, effective October 30, 1946 (11 F.R. 13014).

February 15, 1943.- Effective date for Food Directive 3, issued February 15, 1943, which delegated authority to the Office of Price Administration with respect to food rationing (8 F.R. 2005). Subsequently renumbered War Food Order 56. Terminated as result of First Decontrol Act of 1947, approved March 31, 1947.

February 18, 1943.- Commodity Credit Corporation Order 3, issued February 17, 1943, became effective. It superseded CCC Oilseed Order 3 of October 14, 1942 (7 F.R. 8375). It placed restrictions on soybean purchases (8 F.R. 2143). Subsequently renumbered War Food Order 23. Termination issued August 24, 1944, effective August 25, 1944 (9 F.R. 10389).

February 19, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 23, which superseded War Production Board Order M-86-b. It fixed the percentage of canned fish pack which canners had to reserve to meet Government requirements; and released remainder of pack for civilian use (8 F.R. 2250). Termination issued April 8, 1944, effective April 10, 1944 (9 F.R. 3891).

February 19, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 22, which superseded War Production Board Order M-86, and required canners and processors to set aside for Government requirements such quantities of their production as specified by the Director of the Food Distribution Administration and provided for allocation to Government agencies (8 F.R. 2243). Termination issued October 24, 1946, effective October 25, 1946 (11 F.R. 12782).

February 20, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 24, which superseded War Production Board Order M-237 and restricted sales of specified canned fruits and vegetables by canners to wholesalers meeting certain inventory requirements and to specified non-quota purchasers (8 F.R. 2321). Termination issued February 27, 1943, effective March 1, 1943. (8 F.R. 2529).

February 20, 1943.- Effective and issuance date for Food Directive 5, which delegated authority with respect to rationing control of processed foods (8 F.R. 2251). Subsequently renumbered War Food Order 58. Termination issued October 24, 1946, effective October 25, 1946 (11 F.R. 12782)

February 23, 1943.- The national marketing quota for wheat was suspended for 1942-43 and 1943-44 by proclamation of the Secretary. Corn and wheat acreage allotments for purposes of Title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (but not for the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act) were revoked (8 F.R. 6012).

February 26, 1943.- Secretary Wickard proposed that the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration use the same Food Industry Advisory Committees and stated that Food Industry Advisory Committees were being appointed by the Department of Agriculture (Memo., Claude R. Wickard to Prentiss M. Brown, Feb. 26, 1943). Joint formation of, and consultation with, such committees was announced by War Food Administration and Office of Price Administration on September 29, 1943 (U. S. Office Price Admin., Press release 3221, Sept. 29, 1943).

February 27, 1943.- Food Directive 4 delegated authority to the Office of Price Administration with respect to the rationing of food in Alaska and Hawaii (8 F.R. 2530). Subsequently renumbered War Food Order 57. Expired March 31, 1947.

February 27, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 25, which superseded War Production Board Order M-145. It restricted the processing of cocoa beans; prohibited manufacture of novelty items; and required equitable distribution of end products (8 F.R. 2529). Termination issued October 24, 1946, effective October 25, 1946 (11 F.R. 12782).

March 1, 1943.- The Agricultural Labor Administration was established (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1075, Mar. 1, 1943).

March 1, 1943.- The Food Stamp Program was suspended (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1245-43, Dec. 31, 1942).

March 1, 1943.- Food Production Order 9, issued February 27, 1943, became effective. It limited sale, shipment, and inventories of protein meal and soybean products (8 F.R. 2529). Superseded Commodity Credit Corporation Oilseed Order No. 6, issued December 24, 1942 (7 F.R. 10901). Subsequently numbered War Food Order 9. Termination issued October 16, 1946, effective October 17, 1946 (11 F.R. 12284).

March 5, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 28, which required all slaughterers operating under Federal inspection to set aside for Government use such quantities of meat as might be specified by the Director of Food Distribution; established restrictions on sale and delivery; provided for allocating supplies to Government agencies or authorized processors (8 F.R. 2787). Superseded by Food Distribution Order 75, issued August 9, 1943, effective August 15, 1943 (8 F.R. 11119).

March 5, 1943.- Responsibility for initiating requests for draft deferment of agricultural workers was shifted from the individual registrant or his employer to State and county USDA War Boards (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 975-33, Mar. 5, 1943).

March 6, 1943.- Nutrition functions of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services were ordered transferred to the Department of Agriculture, by Executive Order 9310 (8 F.R. 2913). In the Department, they were transferred to a newly-created Nutrition and Food Conservation Branch which combined the nutrition functions with the conservation responsibilities of the former Food Conservation Branch. M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work, was designated Chief of the new branch (U. S. Food Distribution Admin. Director's Memo. 2, Sup. 8, Mar. 22 1943).

March 6, 1943.- Food Distribution Regulation 1 delegated authority over food priorities to the Director of Food Distribution (8 F.R. 2816). Subsequently amended and renumbered War Food Order 71, effective September 15, 1943. Termination issued and effective April 10, 1947 (12 F.R. 2433).

March 10, 1943.- The Director of the Food Distribution Administration directed Commodity Branch Chiefs to establish formal Supply Estimates Committees to include a member of the Branch Chief's staff as chairman, a member of the Requirements and Allocations Control staff as secretary, a representative of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and a representative of the Food Production Administration (U. S. Food Distribution Admin., Director's Memo. 16, Sup. 9, Mar. 10, 1943).

March 11, 1943.- Arrangements were made for the establishment of a joint committee of United States and British experts on food consumption levels of the two countries. Later the committee was formally established as a Combined Food Board Committee and Canadian experts were added (Letter, Claude R. Wickard to Robert J. Brand, Mar. 11, 1943).

March 16, 1943.- An agreement was signed by representatives of Agricultural Labor Administration and Government of the Bahama Islands for employment of farm workers from the Bahama Islands in the United States (U. S. Cong., 78th, 1st Sess., Senate, Committee on Appropriations, Hearings on Farm Labor, 1943, pp. 211-213).

March 20, 1943.- Food Directive No. 6 delegated authority for rationing fats and oils and cheese to the Office of Price Administration (8 F.R. 3471). Subsequently renumbered War Food Order 59. Termination issued October 24, 1946, was effective October 25, 1946 (11 F.R. 12782).

March 20, 1943.- Food Directive No. 7 delegated authority for rationing meats to the Office of Price Administration (8 F.R. 3471). Subsequently renumbered War Food Order 61. Termination issued October 24, 1946, was effective October 25, 1946 (11 F.R. 12782).

March 21, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 30, issued March 19, 1943, which required processors to set aside for Government requirements all stocks and future production of 7 major dehydrated vegetables and others which the Director of Food Distribution might designate. Required processing, packaging, labeling, and casing of dehydrated vegetables in accordance with any directions that might be issued by the Director of Food Distribution (8 F.R. 3385). Termination issued and effective September 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 11282).

March 24, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 31, issued March 19, 1943, which established restrictions on processing, delivery, and use of oiticica oil and similar oils. Superseded War Production Board General Preference Order M-238 (8 F.R. 3471). Revocation issued and effective May 8, 1944 (9 F.R. 4973).

March 24, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 32, issued March 19, 1943, which established restrictions on processing, delivery, use, and blending of castor oil. Superseded War Production Board General Preference Order M-235 (8 F.R. 3473). Revocation issued and effective May 8, 1944 (9 F.R. 4973).

March 24, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 33, issued March 19, 1943, which established minimum percentages for recover of crude glycerine by refiners and processors and limited glycerine content in soap. Superseded War Production Board Conservation Order M-193 (8 F.R. 3475). Termination issued June 28, 1944, effective June 29, 1944 (9 F.R. 7297).

March 24, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 34, issued March 19, 1943, which established restrictions on processing, delivery, and use of glycerine. Superseded War Production Board General Preference Order M-58 (8 F.R. 3476). Revocation issued May 13, 1944, effective May 16, 1944 (9 F.R. 5332).

March 24, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 35, issued March 19, 1943, which established restrictions on processing, delivery, use and blending of rapeseed and mustard seed oils. Superseded War Production Board General Preference Order M-77 (8 F.R. 3478). Termination issued October 31, 1945, effective November 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 13489).

March 24, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 36, issued March 19, 1943, which established restrictions on delivery and use of cashew nut shell liquid. Superseded War Production Board General Preference Order M-66 (8 F.R. 3480). Revocation issued and effective May 8, 1944 (9 F.R. 4974).

March 24, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 37, issued March 19, 1943, which established restrictions on processing, delivery, and use of sperm oil. Superseded WPB General Preference Order M-40 (8 F.R. 3481). Termination issued and effective December 1, 1944 (9 F.R. 14273).

March 24, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 38, issued March 19, 1943, which established restrictions on processing, use, sale, and delivery of palm oil. Superseded War Production Board General Preference Order M-59 (8 F.R. 3482). Termination issued October 21, 1944, effective October 23, 1944 (9 F.R. 12806).

March 24, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 39, issued March 19, 1943, which established restrictions on processing, delivery, and use of tung oil. Superseded War Production Board General Preference Order M-57 (8 F.R. 3482). Termination issued and effective December 30, 1944 (10 F.R. 1).

March 25, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 40, issued March 22, 1943, which required all shell eggs in cold storage on May 31, 1943 be set aside for Government requirements and established restrictions on the storage of shell eggs beginning July 1 (8 F.R. 3563). Termination issued October 6, 1943, effective October 7, 1943 (8 F.R. 13789).

March 25, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 41, issued March 22, 1943, which required driers to set aside for Government use all stocks and entire 1943 production of spray process dried whole eggs, and established restrictions on processing and sale of other egg products (8 F.R. 3564). Termination issued October 21, 1943, effective October 22, 1943 (8 F.R. 14375).

March 25, 1943.- The authorization to sell 125 million bushels of wheat for feed, made July 1942, was increased to 225 million bushels by joint resolution of Congress and the minimum price was increased to the parity price of corn (57 Stat. 52).

March 26, 1943.- An Administration of Food Production and Distribution was established within the Department of Agriculture, under the supervision of an Administrator appointed by and directly responsible to the President. All powers, functions, and duties conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by Executive Order 9280 were transferred to the Administrator by Executive Order 9322 (8 F.R. 3807).

March 26, 1943.- Announcement was made of immediate action to release an additional 100 million bushels of feed wheat (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1948-43, Mar. 26, 1943).

March 29, 1943.- Chester Davis became the Administrator of Food Production and Distribution. His appointment had been announced March 25, 1943.

March 31, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 26, issued March 5, 1943 which established a system under which livestock dealers or agents were required to obtain permits for the purchase or sale of livestock and required dealers, producers, and others to keep records of livestock purchases and sales (8 F.R. 2784). Revocation issued and effective September 30, 1943 (8 F.R. 13378).

March 31, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 27, issued March 5, 1943, which required slaughterers to obtain permits to slaughter livestock for sale and required that permit numbers be marked on each wholesale cut. Established restrictions and quotas to control the slaughter of livestock (8 F.R. 2785). Superseded by Food Distribution Order 75, issued August 9, 1943, effective August 15, 1943 (8 F.R. 11119).

March 31, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 42, issued March 31, 1943, which established restrictions on manufacture, use, consumption, processing, and inventories of all fats and oils; restricted deliveries of linseed oil; and prohibited certain uses of specified fats and oils. Superseded War Production Board General Preference Order M-71 (8 F.R. 4147). Termination issued October 21, 1946, effective October 19, 1946 (11 F.R. 12521).

April 1, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 43, issued March 31, 1943, which established restrictions on processing, sale, delivery, and use of cocoanut, babassu, palm kernel, and other high lauric acid oils. Superseded War Production Board General Preference Order M-60 (8 F.R. 4150). Termination issued October 21, 1946, effective October 19, 1946 (11 F.R. 12521).

April 1, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 44, which established restrictions on sale and delivery by canners of fish and shellfish; and established canners' quota percentages of pack for sale to Government agencies (8 F.R. 4227). Termination issued March 6, 1947, was effective March 9, 1947 (12 F.R. 1646).

April 1, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 45, which required processors and first owners to set aside for Government use 55 percent of supplies of certain classes of dry edible beans and 60 percent of certain classes of dry peas and split peas (8 F.R. 4228). Termination issued and effective October 24, 1946 (11 F.R. 12698).

April 1, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 46, which required importers to set aside for Government requirements 25 percent of imports of cocoanut, babassu, or palm kernel oils, in the form of oil or contained in oil-bearing materials. Superseded War Production Board Supplementary Order M-60-a (8 F.R. 4229). Revocation issued October 25, 1943, effective October 27, 1943 (8 F.R. 14509).

April 1, 1943.- Responsibility for administration and enforcement of Meat Restriction Order 1, as amended, issued by the Office of Price Administration, was transferred to the Department of Agriculture (8 F.R. 4151).

April 1, 1943.- The appointment of Lt. Col. Jay L. Taylor as Deputy Administrator of the War Food Administration to be in charge of agricultural labor was announced (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 2018-43, Apr. 1, 1943).

April 2, 1943.- An agreement was signed by representative of Agricultural Labor Administration and the Governor of Jamaica for employment of agricultural workers from Jamaica in the United States (An Agreement between the Governments of the United States of America and of Jamaica...., Apr. 2, 1943).

April 3, 1943.- An agreement between the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute was signed. The American government contracted to purchase 2,700,000 tons of sugar from the 1943 Cuban crop, with an option on 300,000 additional tons. As a result of previous negotiations between agencies of the Cuban and American governments, the Cuban government had limited the 1943 production of sugar to 3,225,000 tons (The Purchase Agreement on the 1943 Cuban Sugar Crop in Earl B. Wilson, Sugar and Its Wartime Controls 1941-1947, Vol. 1, pp. 283-300. New York, Statistical Press, Inc.).

April 6, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 47, which established restrictions on honey for use in manufacturing other products. Superseded War Production Board General Preference Order M-118 (8 F.R. 4497). Termination issued October 24, 1946, effective October 25, 1946 (11 F.R. 12782).

April 6, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 48, which established restrictions on slaughterers' inventories of pork and beef (8 F.R. 4499). Termination issued July 10, 1945, effective July 12, 1945 (10 F.R. 8648).

April 8, 1943.- Executive Order 9328 directed the Price Administrator and the Administrator of Food Production and Distribution to take immediate steps to place price ceilings on all commodities affecting the cost of living and to authorize no further increases in ceiling prices except to the minimum extent required by law (8 F.R. 4681).

April 12, 1943.- An order promulgating maximum wage rates for harvesting asparagus in 4 California counties was issued (8 F.R. 4818). This was the first specific wage-ceiling order; a total of 96 such orders were eventually issued.

April 15, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 49, issued April 13, 1943, which established restrictions on shipment of Irish potatoes from the State of Maine or any other State specified by the Director of Food Distribution (8 F.R. 4859). Termination issued and effective December 23, 1943 (8 F.R. 17397).

April 16, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 29, issued March 6, 1943, which established restrictions governing delivery and acceptance of crude and refined cottonseed, peanut, soybean, and corn oils; provided for allocation of supplies; and established restrictions on the use of crude oil (8 F.R. 2915). Termination issued October 21, 1946, effective October 19, 1946 (11 F.R. 12521).

April 19, 1943.- In Executive Order 9334 the name of the Food Production and Distribution Administration was changed to War Food Administration and the War Food Administrator was designated as alternate American representative on the Combined Food Board. The Secretary of Agriculture and the War Food Administrator were authorized to exercise any and all of the powers of the other to the extent necessary to perform their respective duties and functions. The status of the Department's staff offices in relation to the War Food Administration was clarified (8 F.R. 5423).

April 24, 1943.- Food Production Order 10 rationed chemical fertilizer in Puerto Rico (8 F.R. 5427). Subsequently renumbered War Food Order 41. Revocation issued September 28, 1945, was effective September 30, 1945 (10 F.R. 12306).

April 25, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 50, issued April 17, 1943, which established restrictions on the purchase, sale, and delivery of domestic wool (8 F.R. 5131). Termination issued August 28, 1945, effective August 29, 1945 (10 F.R. 11105).

April 27, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 51, issued April 24, 1943, which established restrictions on delivery, processing, and use of edible molasses. Superseded War Production Board General Preference Order M-54 insofar as applied to edible molasses (8 F.R. 4430). Termination issued April 18, 1947, effective April 21, 1947 (12 F.R. 2623).

April 29, 1943.- Public Law 45 provided an appropriation to assist in supplying and distributing farm labor (57 Stat. 70).

April 29, 1943.- Quotas, which had been imposed May 28, 1941, and modified April 13, 1942, were suspended on certain imports of wheat and wheat flour (8 F.R. 5693).

April 30, 1943.- Authority for all farm labor programs of the War Food Administration was formally transferred to Lt. Col. Jay L. Taylor, Deputy Administrator of the War Food Administration. Lt. Col. Taylor was specifically authorized to supervise and direct both the Director of Extension Work in discharging his responsibilities under the farm labor supply program and the Director of Interstate and Foreign Labor (U. S. War Food Admin., Administrator's Memo. 2, Apr. 30, 1943).

May 1, 1943.- Food Production Order 11, which governed the agricultural use of pyrethrum insecticide, became effective (8 F.R. 5662). Subsequently renumbered War Food Order 46. Revocation issued November 27, 1944, effective November 29, 1944 (9 F.R. 14101).

May 1, 1943.- Food Production Order 12 provided for control of organic nitrogenous material (8 F.R. 5791). Subsequently numbered War Food Order 12. Revocation issued June 30, 1944, effective July 1, 1944 (9 F.R. 7296).

May 5, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 52, issued May 4, 1943, which placed limitations on inventories and on the purchase, sale, and delivery of corn (8 F.R. 5825). Amendment 1, issued June 4, 1943, provided for termination effective July 1, 1943 (8 F.R. 7522).

May 10, 1943.- The Office of Materials and Facilities established under the supervision and direction of a Deputy Administrator (U. S. War Food Admin., Administrator's Memo. 4, May 10, 1943).

May 15, 1943.- Establishment of a War Meat Board announced by the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration (U. S. Food Distribution Admin., Great Lakes Region, Press release, May 15, 1943).

May 18 to June 3, 1943.- The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture was attended by representatives of 44 nations. The Conference submitted a number of recommendations, including one for the creation of a permanent organization in the field of food and agriculture to be preceded by the establishment of an Interim Commission (U. S. Cong., 78th, 1st Sess., House, Committee on Agriculture, Hearings. . .United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture. . .Report of Judge Marvin Jones, President of the United Nations Conference. . ., June 22, 1943).

May 20, 1943.- The agricultural conservation program was amended to provide payments for increasing the production of potatoes and commercial truck crops for fresh consumption. Payment was made on acreage in excess of 90 percent of the farm crop goals not exceeding 1 acre or 20 percent of the farm crop goal (8 F.R. 6807).

May 26, 1943.- The War Food Administration announced the appointment of a Director of Transportation to serve as a direct representative of the Administrator in coordinating the transportation work of the various War Food Administration agencies (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 2454-43, May 26, 1943).

May 26, 1943.- Food Directive 8 delegated authority to the Office of Price Administration with respect to sugar rationing (8 F.R. 7093). Subsequently renumbered War Food Order 64. Expired March 31, 1947.

May 27, 1943.- The Office of War Mobilization was established by Executive Order 9347 (8 F.R. 7207).

May 27, 1943.- The War Food Administrator delegated authority to the Chairman of State USDA War Boards to requisition and dispose of idle farm machinery (8 F.R. 7120).

May 29, 1943.- Special Representative of the War Food Administrator for State and local government relations appointed (U. S. War Food Admin., Administrator's Memo. 12, May 29, 1943).

May 31, 1943.- It was announced that Commodity Credit Corporation sales of wheat for feed would be discontinued except for emergency situations. Action taken because almost all of 225 million bushels of wheat which the Corporation was authorized by Congress to sell had been sold (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 2484-43, May 31, 1943).

June 1, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 54, issued May 29, 1943, which required producers to set aside for Government uses the percentage of roller process and spray dried milk that the Director of Distribution might order. Superseded Conservation Order DA-1 (8 F.R. 7210). Termination issued October 24, 1946, effective October 25, 1946 (11 F.R. 12782).

June 2, 1943.- Trade and Industry Advisory Committees established by the Food Distribution Administration were designated as War Food Administration Committees by the War Food Administrator (U. S. War Food Admin., Administrator's Memo. 5, Sup. 1, June 2, 1943).

June 3, 1943.- The 1943 agricultural conservation program was amended to provide a deduction of \$15.00 per acre for each acre by which the sum of acreage planted to war crops fell below 90 percent of the sum of the war crop goals, with certain special excepted areas and weather conditions (8 F.R. 7561).

June 9, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 55, issued June 7, 1943, which provided minimum grade requirements for shipments of California plums (8 F.R. 7626). Termination issued December 22, 1944, effective December 27, 1944 (9 F.R. 14926).

June 10, 1943.- The War Food Administrator proclaimed a termination of national marketing quota and a revocation of the national acreage allotment for peanuts due to the national emergency (8 F.R. 8044).

June 11, 1943.- Commodity Credit Corporation Order 4 restricted purchase, sale, and use of farmers' stock peanuts (8 F.R. 7887). Subsequently renumbered War Food Order 24. Termination issued February 20, 1945, effective February 16, 1945 (10 F.R. 2136).

June 15, 1943.- Food Distribution Regulation 2, issued June 4, 1943, became effective establishing a certificate system to permit contract school and ship operators to buy set aside and restricted food (8 F.R. 7523). Subsequently numbered War Food Order 73. Termination issued October 25, 1945, effective October 31, 1945 (10 F.R. 13360).

June 16, 1943.- Announcement was made that 50 million bushels of wheat had been released for sale in accordance with the feed wheat bill signed by President Roosevelt (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 2595-43, June 16, 1943).

June 21, 1943.- The Office of Labor was formally established within the War Food Administration (U. S. War Food Admin., Administrator's Memo. 2, rev., June 21, 1943).

June 24, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 56, issued June 22, 1943, which directed crushers of raw linseed oil to set aside 45 percent of their monthly production for Government uses (8 F.R. 8625). Revocation issued and effective January 6, 1944 (9 F.R. 367).

June 25, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 57, issued June 22, 1943, which directed holders of 240,000 lbs. or more of linseed oil to set aside 25 percent for Government uses (8 F.R. 8626). Revocation issued October 25, 1943, effective October 27, 1943 (8 F.R. 14510).

June 25, 1943.- The War Food Administration announced that it was requisitioning the corn stocks of 96 midwestern elevators to get corn for vital war processing plants. This action followed the calling of corn loans on 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, and 1942 corn (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 2662-43, June 25, 1943).

June 26, 1943.- Food Production Order 13, governing the agricultural use of rotenone insecticide, became effective (8 F.R. 8915). Subsequently renumbered War Food Order 49. Revocation issued November 27, 1944, effective November 29, 1944 (9 F.R. 14101).

June 28, 1943.- President Roosevelt accepted the resignation, submitted June 16, of Chester C. Davis as War Food Administrator (Letter, Franklin D. Roosevelt to Chester C. Davis, June 28, 1943).

June 29, 1943.- Marvin Jones took the oath as War Food Administrator. (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 2693-43, June 29, 1943).

June 30, 1943.- The War Food Administrator was designated a member of the War Mobilization Committee and a member of the War Production Board (Letter, Franklin D. Roosevelt to Marvin Jones, June 30, 1943).

July 1, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 60, issued June 30, 1943, which established restrictions on the use, manufacture, processing, delivery, and consumption of fish oil (8 F.R. 9105). Termination issued and effective July 3, 1944 (9 F.R. 7509).

July 1, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 53, issued May 25, 1943, which established restrictions on delivery, use, processing, and blending of animal oil, neat's-foot oil, and red oil (8 F.R. 7003). Termination issued September 25, 1945, effective October 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 12186).

July 1, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 58, issued June 30, 1943, which restricted the protein content and manufacture of pet foods to 1941 production or four times the quantity manufactured in the last quarter of 1942 (8 F.R. 9102). Revocation issued February 26, 1944, effective March 1, 1944 (9 F.R. 2255).

July 1, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 59, issued June 30, 1943, which restricted sale, delivery, use, consumption, and processing of crude fish oil and ordered a set aside for the Government (8 F.R. 9104). Revocation issued February 29, 1944, effective March 1, 1944 (9 F.R. 2458).

July 1, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 61, which restricted delivery and slaughter of meats, set quotas for commercial and local slaughterers, and established base and quota periods (8 F.R. 9108). Superseded by FDO 75, effective August 15, 1943 (8 F.R. 11119).

July 6, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 62, issued July 3, 1943, which limited use of fresh or dried figs, grown in 18 California counties, for nonfood purposes without specific authorization (8 F.R. 9177). Termination issued August 3, 1945, effective August 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 9830).

July 8, 1943.- The Agricultural Conservation Program was amended to provide that any acreage on which all of the cotton produced was determined to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length would not be considered as planted to cotton (8 F.R. 9439).

July 10, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 63, which restricted delivery of linseed oil to anyone except Governmental agencies (8 F.R. 9487). Revocation issued and effective May 8, 1944 (8 F.R. 4974). Reissued as War Food Order 63 on November 8, 1944, effective November 13, 1944, to cover specified food imports (9 F.R. 13280). Redesignated Agriculture - Import Order on July 1, 1949 (14 F.R. 3701).

July 10, 1943.- The War Food Administrator proclaimed the termination of the national marketing quota for cotton for the marketing year 1943-44 (8 F.R. 12922).

July 13, 1943.- The War Food Administration announced the 1944 production program for planting 380 million acres in crops (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 103-44, July 13, 1943).

July 13, 1943.- Food Directive 9 delegated authority to the Office of Price Administration with respect to the rationing of food in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Panama Canal Zone (8 F.R. 9600). Subsequently renumbered War Food Order 68. Expired March 31, 1947.

July 16, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 64, issued July 14, 1943, which restricted shipment of clingstone peaches outside of California (8 F.R. 9733). Termination issued December 13, 1943, effective December 15, 1943 (8 F.R. 16778).

July 17, 1943.- Vernon D. Beatty became the first Director of Advertising (title changed to Food Information Consultant in 1944) of the War Food Administration (Memo., Vernon D. Beatty to Judge Marvin Jones, Dec. 8, 1943).

July 22, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 65, issued July 19, 1943, which restricted interstate shipment of fresh Bartlett and Beurre Hardy pears from the Pacific Coast States (8 F.R. 9905). Termination issued June 30, 1944, effective July 1, 1944 (9 F.R. 7361).

July 28, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 69, which restricted the manufacture of alcoholic products from 25 varieties of fruits and berries. Issued July 26, 1943 (8 F.R. 10477). Termination issued August 24, 1945, effective August 25, 1945 (10 F.R. 10962).

July 28, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 68, issued July 26, 1943, which prohibited future-contract purchase of almost all types of cigar filler and binder tobacco of unharvested 1943 crops (8 F.R. 10479). Extended in part until January 11, 1944, after which date order expired.

July 28, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 66, issued July 26, 1943, which required brewers to use 15 percent of allocated malt grain for producing 3.2 percent beer and regulated sale of all 3.2 percent beer. Superseded War Production Board Order M-288 (8 F.R. 10480). Superseded by War Food Order 141, Amendment 5, issued February 20, 1947, effective March 1, 1947 (12 F.R. 1347).

August 1, 1943.- Commodity Credit Corporation Order 5, issued July 31, 1943, requiring set asides of oilseed meal, became effective (8 F.R. 10705). Subsequently renumbered War Food Order 26. Termination issued and effective October 11, 1944 (9 F.R. 12407).

August 1, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 67, issued July 26, 1943, which required suppliers of tallow and grease to give preference of up to 30 percent of their production to industrial users holding specific Government authorization to obtain these products (8 F.R. 10479). Termination issued October 21, 1946, effective October 19, 1946 (11 F.R. 12521).

August 2, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 71, issued July 31, 1943, which prohibited the sale, purchase, or processing of live or dressed turkeys except to or for designated governmental agencies (8 F.R. 10703). Termination issued October 23, 1943, effective October 25, 1943 (8 F.R. 14508).

August 3, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 70, issued July 31, 1943, which prohibited operators of refrigerated storage facilities from receiving, retaining, or holding semi-perishable foods for storage (8 F.R. 10703). Termination issued August 31, 1944, effective September 2, 1944 (9 F.R. 10760).

August 5, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 72, which allocated imported salted fish and established individual quotas for each importer (8 F.R. 10970). Termination issued October 24, 1946, effective October 25, 1946 (11 F.R. 12782).

August 7, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 73, issued August 6, 1943, which restricted the shipment of some varieties of California freestone peaches (8 F.R. 10967). Termination issued December 13, 1943, effective December 15, 1943 (8 F.R. 16778).

August 9, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 74, issued August 6, 1943, which restricted interstate shipments of Elberta peaches from Oregon and Washington (8 F.R. 10969). Termination issued December 13, 1943, effective December 15, 1943 (8 F.R. 16779).

August 14, 1943.- War Food Administrator proclaimed the termination of marketing quotas for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco (8 F.R. 12859).

August 15, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 75, issued August 9, 1943, which restricted the slaughter of livestock and delivery of meat (8 F.R. 11119). The order was suspended, reinstated, and amended during the course of the war. Termination issued October 16, 1946, effective October 18, 1946 (11 F.R. 12281).

August 31, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 77, issued August 27, 1943, which restricted shipment and acceptance of dry onions and required a permit for the shipment of dry onions into common storage (8 F.R. 1189). Revocation issued April 25, 1944, effective April 26, 1944 (9 F.R. 4501).

September 1, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 76, issued August 17, 1943, which allocated wool fat from producers to industrial consumers and refiners (8 F.R. 11465). Termination issued August 24, 1945, effective August 25, 1945 (10 F.R. 10962).

September 1, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 78, issued August 31, 1943, which restricted use of peanuts to 100 percent of use during 1942 calendar quarters with the exception that peanut butter could be produced up to 140 percent (8 F.R. 1240). Termination issued December 8, 1943, effective December 14, 1943 (8 F.R. 16673).

September 1, 1943.- All quota limitations on the slaughter of livestock were suspended for a period of 2 months (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 474-44, Sept. 1, 1943).

September 1, 1943.- The National War Board of the War Food Administration was established. It was composed of agency heads formerly designated as members of the Department's War Board. The Board's principal function was defined as considering and recommending whether a given function should be administered through the State and county War Boards or one or more of the constituent agencies represented on these boards (U. S. War Food Admin., Administrator's Memo. 11, Rev., Sup. 1, Aug. 25, 1943).

September 8, 1943.- Price support for good to choice butcher hogs was officially announced at \$13.75 per cwt. for hogs weighing 200 to 270 pounds from September 1, 1943, through September 30, 1944, and at \$12.50 per cwt. for hogs weighing 200 to 240 pounds from October 1, 1944, through March 31, 1945 (8 F.R. 12524).

September 10, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 79, issued September 7, 1943, which delegated authority to regulate fluid milk through a system of dealer quotas (8 F.R. 12426). Expired March 31, 1947.

September 13, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 81, issued September 10, 1943, which reserved oil of peppermint for Government action. Manufacturers, druggists, and others were allowed to use quantities in their possession up to the equivalent of 30 percent of the quantity used in the corresponding period of 1941 (8 F.R. 12525). Termination issued August 21, 1945, effective August 22, 1945 (10 F.R. 10346).

September 14, 1943.- War Food Administrator proclaimed no marketing quotas for 1943 corn as estimates of total supply for October 1 would not exceed the normal supply by more than 10 percent (8 F.R. 12731).

September 17, 1943.- Commodity Credit Corporation Order 7, issued September 15, 1943, which placed restrictions on purchases and use of cottonseed, became effective (8 F.R. 12734). Subsequently renumbered War Food Order 28. Termination issued and effective September 8, 1944 (9 F.R. 11146).

September 17, 1943.- Commodity Credit Corporation Order 6, issued September 15, 1943, which restricted the purchase and use of soybeans, became effective (8 F.R. 12733). Subsequently renumbered War Food Order 27. Termination issued and effective October 11, 1944 (9 F.R. 12407).

September 20, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 80, which restricted the sale of Concord-type grapes for fresh consumption in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Washington. Established a licensing system for processors of Concord-type grapes and users of such grapes (8 F.R. 12527). Termination issued August 9, 1944, effective August 11, 1944 (9 F.R. 9778).

September 21, 1943.- The War Food Administrator proclaimed that, because of the national emergency, marketing quotas and allotments for cotton would be dispensed with for the marketing year beginning August 1, 1944 (8 F.R. 12922).

September 25, 1943.- The War Food Administration announced a dairy payment program effective for the period October 1, 1943, through December 31, 1943, to protect dairy farmers against increases in the price of dairy feeds, including hay, above the September 1942 level (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 6533-44, Sept. 25, 1943).

September 25, 1943.- The Foreign Economic Administration was established by Executive Order 9380 (8 F.R. 13081).

October 2, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 82, issued September 28, 1943, which required one-sixth of the unshelled merchantable walnuts shipped from Washington, Oregon, and California to be set aside for shelling (8 F.R. 13283). Termination issued March 14, 1947, effective March 31, 1947 (12 F.R. 1853).

October 4, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 83, issued September 30, 1943, which restricted the sale or delivery of certain apples except to authorized processors (8 F.R. 13379). Termination issued and effective June 6, 1944 (9 F.R. 6249).

October 6, 1943.- The functions of the War Food Administration and the Commodity Credit Corporation with respect to the procurement and development of food, except for sugar produced in the Caribbean area, food machinery, and other food facilities, in foreign countries, except Canada, were transferred to the Foreign Economic Administration by Executive Order 9385 (8 F.R. 13783).

October 6, 1943.- The War Food Administrator proclaimed that no marketing quotas or allotments would be established for wheat for the 1944-45 marketing year (8 F.R. 13789).

October 12, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 84, issued October 11, 1943, which froze all stocks of sauerkraut in hands of packers for government purchase (8 F.R. 13878). Termination issued and effective December 13, 1943 (8 F.R. 16779).

October 15, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 85, issued October 14, 1943, which restricted handling and diversion of grapefruit grown in three counties of Texas (8 F.R. 14071). Termination issued June 26, 1944, effective June 27, 1944 (9 F.R. 7251).

October 15, 1943.- Effective date for Food Production Order 14, issued September 27, 1943, which established general procedure for rationing farm equipment. Superseded Food Production Order No. 3 (8 F.R. 13217). Subsequently numbered War Food Order 14. Termination issued August 24, 1945, effective August 25, 1945 (10 F.R. 10961).

October 28, 1943.- The War Food Administrator was designated the Chairman or given authority to designate the Chairman of the interdepartmental committee set up by section 7(a) of Executive Order No. 9280 and was designated the United States member of the Combined Food Board by Executive Order 9392 amending Executive Order 9334 (8 F.R. 14783).

October 28, 1943.- A Food Requirements and Allocations Committee was established (U. S. War Food Admin., Administrator's Memo. 30, Oct. 28, 1943).

October 29, 1943.- Major State and county War Board functions were reassigned to the line agencies of the Department (U. S. War Food Admin., Administrator's Memo. 31, Oct. 29, 1943. Rev. November 26, 1943).

November 1, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 86, issued October 18, 1943, which adjusted soap formulas to provide additional soap without using more fats and oils (8 F.R. 14193). Termination issued August 24, 1944, effective August 25, 1944 (9 F.R. 10445).

November 1, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 87, issued October 23, 1943, which limited fatty acid inventories except fatty acids produced by the user to a 60-day supply (8 F.R. 14419). Termination issued August 24, 1944, effective August 25, 1944 (9 F.R. 10445). Order reissued as War Food Order 87 on March 31, 1945, effective April 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 3667). Termination issued September 25, 1945, effective October 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 12186).

November 1, 1943.- Effective date for the Commodity Credit Corporation's official offer, issued October 29, 1943, to make peanut butter distribution payments to secure maximum distribution and maintain prices at the level of September 1942 as directed by the Director of Economic Stabilization (8 F.R. 15681).

November 1, 1943.- The Industry Operations Branch was established and assigned responsibility for carrying on the development and servicing of national and regional Food Industry Advisory Committees. This function had been assigned to the Processors and the Wholesalers and Retailers Branches, both of which had recently been discontinued and their functions reassigned (U. S. Food Distribution Admin. Director's Memo. 2, Sup. 22, Nov. 1, 1943).

November 6, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 88, issued November 5, 1943, which provided that 15 percent of all apples in Washington and Oregon over and above 500 bushel inventory meeting specifications be set aside for Government purchase (8 F.R. 15307). Termination issued June 10, 1944, effective June 13, 1944 (9 F.R. 6583).

November 15, 1943.- Food Distribution Regulation 3, issued October 8, 1943, became effective. It established a licensing program to permit ship suppliers to buy set aside and restricted food (8 F.R. 13880). Subsequently numbered War Food Order 74. Termination issued November 30, 1945, was effective December 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 14687).

December 4, 1943.- Procedural Regulation 1 provided for the issuance of orders resulting from violations of priority or allocation orders of the Food Distribution Administration (8 F.R. 16497). Subsequently numbered War Food Order 78. Expired with expiration of legislative authority, June 30, 1947.

December 4, 1943.- In conjunction with the change in the ceiling price of corn and the freezing of prices of oats, barley, and grain sorghums, the War Food Administration announced a series of actions to be taken to conserve livestock feed and to make the best utilization of available supplies. The steps included: elimination of the subsidy paid on corn moving from surplus to eastern and southern deficit areas; an increase of 20 cents a bushel in the price of feed wheat on and after December 6; an offer to buy corn during December at the old ceiling price in approximately 150 counties on the fringe of the Corn Belt where the new ceiling represented a reduction in prices (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1135-44, Dec. 4, 1943).

December 15, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 89, issued December 8, 1943, which regulated the distribution and use of peanuts and peanut butter (8 F.R. 16673). Termination issued January 3, 1945, effective January 4, 1945 (10 F.R. 233).

December 21, 1943.- The War Food Administration announced an extension of the price-support program to include Good and Choice butcher hogs weighing from 270 to 300 pounds as a temporary emergency measure to encourage the more orderly marketing of hogs and to relieve congested conditions existing in many principal markets (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1301-44, Dec. 21, 1943).

December 24, 1943.- The War Food Administrator proclaimed that there would be no acreage allotments or marketing quotas on corn for 1944 (8 F.R. 17333).

December 24, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 90, issued December 22, 1943, to free refrigerated food storage space for highly perishable commodities by restricting its use for other commodities (8 F.R. 17335). Termination issued August 31, 1944, effective September 2, 1944 (9 F.R. 10761).

December 30, 1943.- Effective date for Food Distribution Order 91, issued December 29, 1943. Restricted the sale of poultry in cold storage for Government use (8 F.R. 17502). Termination issued April 1, 1944, effective April 3, 1944 (9 F.R. 3628).

January 1, 1944.- The Foreign Economic Administrator announced, as additional steps in the consolidation of foreign economic operations of the United States Government, that all foreign purchases of food commodities with two exceptions were to be made by the Foreign Economic Administration through the United States Commercial Company. He also announced that pursuant to Executive Order 9385, personnel of the Foreign Commodities Division of the Commodity Credit Corporation had been transferred to the Foreign Economic Administration and that all foreign representatives of the Commodity Credit Corporation had been transferred to Foreign Economic Administration missions abroad (U. S. Foreign Econ. Admin., Press release, Jan. 3, 1944).

January 17, 1944.- Regulations relative to salaries and wages of agricultural labor were issued (9 F.R. 655). On January 20, 1944, specific farm wage ceiling regulation procedures were issued (9 F.R. 831). All wage controls were abolished November 9, 1946, by Executive Order 9801 (11 F.R. 13435).

January 21, 1944.- By a memorandum of the War Food Administrator, the Food Production Administration and the Food Distribution Administration became the Office of Production and the Office of Distribution, respectively; the Office of Price was established; and the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, the Farm Security Administration, and the Soil Conservation Service became independent agencies within the War Food Administration. The Office of Distribution was assigned, with certain exceptions, responsibility for all procurement, stockpiling, storage, and distribution of food after May 1, 1944. The Commodity Credit Corporation was to continue to procure and import food from Canada and sugar from the Caribbean area (U. S. War Food Admin., Administrator's Memo. 27, Sup. 4, Jan. 21, 1944).

January 26, 1944.- Proposed 1944 support prices on farm products, subject to action by Congress, were announced (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1535-44, Jan. 26, 1944).

February 1, 1944.- Effective date of Food Distribution Order 92, issued January 27, 1944, which restricted the production of certain types of cheese (9 F.R. 1082). Termination issued September 19, 1945, effective September 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 11987).

February 22, 1944.- The President, in a letter to the War Food Administrator, emphasized the importance of providing adequate supplies and facilities for carrying out relief and rehabilitation programs in areas liberated from enemy control (Letter, Franklin D. Roosevelt to Marvin Jones, Mar. 13, 1944).

February 28, 1944.- An allocation plan to provide a more efficient and equitable distribution of feed wheat was announced by the War Food Administration. Feed Wheat Allocation Certificates were to be supplied by the Commodity Credit Corporation to eligible purchasers of feed wheat on the basis of the volume of 1943 sales and relative feed requirements and supplies available in the purchaser's area (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1766-44, Feb. 28, 1944).

March 1, 1944.- Food Distribution Order 93, issued February 18, 1944, became effective. It restricted domestic sales of certain dried milk products (9 F.R. 2076). Termination issued August 24, 1945, effective as of July 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 10961).

March 1, 1944.- Food Distribution Order 94, issued February 26, 1944, became effective. Under this order, flaxseed purchases in excess of seasonal needs were restricted (9 F.R. 2323). Termination issued and effective December 11, 1944 (9 F.R. 14573).

March 4, 1944.- The War Food Administration announced 1944 support prices on farm products (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release, Mar. 4, 1944).

March 18, 1944.- The Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation was reconstituted to include the War Food Administrator as Chairman and the Directors of Distribution, Price, and Production. In line with this change, the Director of Distribution was elected a Vice President of the Corporation. In this capacity, he was assigned responsibility for programs affecting fruits and vegetables, livestock and livestock products, dairy products, poultry and poultry products, fats and oils, and grain products (except feed). The Memorandum was to be immediately effective except that with respect to any program already in operation it was to be effective no later than May 1, 1944 (U. S. War Food Admin., Administrator's Memo. 27, Sup. 4, Amendment 2, Mar. 18, 1944). Amended May 5, 1944 to provide that it should not apply to 1943 or earlier crop-year programs nor to the then current canned-grapefruit program (Sup. 4, Amendment 4, May 5, 1944).

March 24, 1944.- Food Distribution Order 96, issued March 23, 1944, became effective. It required operators of grain elevators in five Corn Belt States to set aside 60 percent of the corn received by them (9 F.R. 3253). Termination issued and effective December 30, 1944 (10 F.R. 1).

March 24, 1944.- Representatives of the United States and Newfoundland Governments agreed to a program for the employment of Newfoundlanders on farms in the United States (Letter, George D. Hopper, American Consul General, to Sir Wilfred W. Woods, Commissioner for Public Utilities, Newfoundland, Mar. 23, 1944; and Woods to Hopper, Mar. 24, 1944).

April 1, 1944.- Food Distribution Order 95, issued March 13, 1944, became effective. It restricted the sale and use of milk sugar (9 F.R. 2841). Termination issued August 24, 1945, effective August 26, 1945 (10 F.R. 10961).

April 4, 1944.- The War Food Administrator established an Inter-Agency Food Importation Committee which replaced the Department Committee on Foreign Purchase and Importation (U. S. War Food Admin., Administrator's Memo. 27, Sup. 4, Amendment 3, Apr. 4, 1944).

April 18, 1944.- The Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service was requested to establish in each agricultural county an advisory committee under the leadership of the county agricultural agent to render advisory assistance to returning veterans wishing to engage in agricultural pursuits (U. S. War Food Admin., Administrator's Memo. 43, Apr. 18, 1944).

April 20, 1944.- Food Production Orders, Food Distribution Orders, Commodity Credit Corporation Orders, Food Directives, Food Distribution Regulations, Procedural Regulations, and War Food Regulations were designated as War Food Orders and assigned War Food Order numbers (9 F.R. 4319). Generally, the Food Distribution Orders in effect on this date retained their original numbers with the War Food Order designation.

April 21, 1944.- War Food Order 97, issued April 20, 1944, became effective. It set aside hen turkeys and processed turkeys for procurement for United States armed forces overseas (9 F.R. 4375). Termination issued and effective June 3, 1944 (9 F.R. 6147).

April 24, 1944.- The War Food Administration, the War Department, and the War Production Board made an urgent appeal to farmers in the surplus-producing part of the Corn Belt to sell corn to the Government. The Economic Stabilization Director, the Price Administrator, and the War Food Administrator stated that no increase would be made in the ceiling price of 1943 crop corn. The War Food Administration announced that movement of corn from farms or elevators in 125 designated counties would be restricted to sales to the Commodity Credit Corporation for a 60-day period beginning April 25, except for sales to feeders receiving special authorization upon application to the County AAA committee. Effective May 1, feed mixers were allowed to use corn owned by them for manufacture of mixed feeds but were restricted to amounts not in excess of the average used in the corresponding period in 1942 and 1943 (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release, Apr. 24, 1944).

April 25, 1944.- War Food Order 98, issued April 22, 1944, became effective and remained in effect for 60 days (until June 24, 1944). It limited the sale, transportation, and use of corn in specified surplus-producing counties (9 F.R. 4379).

May 10, 1944.- War Food Order 100, issued May 9, 1944, became effective. It restricted the purchase, sale, and use of peanuts of the 1944 crop (9 F.R. 4974). Termination issued February 11, 1946, effective February 12, 1946 (11 F.R. 1586).

May 15, 1944.- War Food Order 99, restricting the use of vitamin A in mixed feed, issued and effective (9 F.R. 5106). Revocation issued and effective October 14, 1944 (9 F.R. 12505).

May 24, 1944.- An agreement signed by Governor of Barbados and Director of Labor, War Food Administration, for employment of agricultural workers from Barbados in the United States. The agreement was formalized by an exchange of notes on July 24, 1944 (Memorandum of Understanding Relative to Employment in the United States of America of Agricultural Workers from Barbados, May 24, 1944).

June 5, 1944.- War Food Order 101, issued June 2, 1944, became effective. It required packers of cucumber pickles and pickle products to sell designated percentages of their stocks to the Army prior to sales to civilians (9 F.R. 6053). Termination issued October 12, 1945, effective October 13, 1945 (10 F.R. 12800).

June 9, 1944.- War Food Order 102, issued June 7, 1944, became effective. It controlled the quality of Georgia peaches shipped in interstate commerce (9 F.R. 6205). Termination issued December 22, 1944, effective December 27, 1944 (9 F.R. 14926).

June 24, 1944.- War Food Order 103, issued June 23, 1944, became effective. It required corn to be set aside (9 F.R. 7039). Termination issued and effective October 2, 1944 (9 F.R. 12115).

July 1, 1944.- War Food Order 104, issued June 29, 1944, became effective. It regulated the distribution of new metal milk cans and covers, Superseded Supplementary Order 3 to War Food Order 14 (9 F.R. 775) (9 F.R. 7249). Revocation issued July 10, 1945, effective July 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 8648).

July 1, 1944.- War Food Order 105, issued June 30, 1944, which controlled the use of edible oilseed meal in fertilizer became effective (9 F.R. 7296). Termination issued August 5, 1946, effective August 6, 1946 (11 F.R. 8481).

July 6, 1944.- The Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration was directed to perform, through any department or agency, all the functions and authority with respect to the expenditure of funds, and the provision of supplies and services related thereto, vested in the President with respect to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, by Executive Order 9453 (9 F.R. 7637).

July 14, 1944.- An order was issued dispensing with marketing quotas and acreage allotments for wheat for the 1945 crop (9 F.R. 8283).

July 14, 1944.- War Food Order 107, issued July 12, 1944, became effective. It restricted quantity of red sour cherries grown in New York which might be placed in cold storage (9 F.R. 7921). Termination issued August 16, 1944, effective August 18, 1944 (9 F.R. 10033).

July 17, 1944.- War Food Order 106, issued July 11, 1944, which set aside turkeys in designated areas for procurement for the armed services became effective (9 F.R. 7808). Termination issued September 21, 1945, effective September 24, 1945 (10 F.R. 12076).

July 19, 1944.- War Food Order 108, issued July 15, 1944, became effective. It restricted the shipment of Bartlett pears from certain producing areas in California (9 F.R. 8001). Termination issued December 22, 1944, effective December 27, 1944 (9 F.R. 14926).

July 19, 1944.- A memorandum of understanding concerning the conduct of the foreign food program of the United States was signed by the War Food Administration and the Foreign Economic Administration. The agreement was based upon agreement that the War Food Administration had the sole responsibility for production, allocation and distribution, and purchase of all domestic food supplies, while the Foreign Economic Administration had the United States responsibility for determination of requirements as between foreign countries; production, purchase, and distribution of food from foreign sources; and acting as sole claimant before the War Food Administration for domestic food for foreign use (Memorandum of Understanding Between the War Food Administration and the Foreign Economic Administration Concerning the Conduct of the Foreign Food Program of the United States, July 19, 1944).

August 1, 1944.- War Food Order 109, issued July 28, 1944, which set aside soluble coffee and soluble coffee products became effective (9 F.R. 9134). Termination issued May 31, 1945, effective June 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 6495).

August 25, 1944.- War Food Order 110, issued August 24, 1944, became effective. It restricted purchase and use of soybeans of the 1944 crop (9 F.R. 10389). Termination issued November 29, 1945, effective November 30, 1945 (10 F.R. 14654).

September 2, 1944.- War Food Order 111, issued August 31, 1944, which restricted the use of refrigerated storage facilities became effective (9 F.R. 10761). Termination issued October 24, 1946, effective October 25, 1946 (11 F.R. 12782).

September 8, 1944.- War Food Order 113, issued and effective this date, restricted the purchase and use of cottonseed (9 F.R. 11146). Termination issued and effective March 24, 1945 (10 F.R. 3175).

September 16, 1944.- War Food Order 112, setting aside active dry yeast, issued September 7, 1944, became effective (9 F.R. 11145). Termination issued August 28, 1945, effective September 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 11105).

September 17, 1944.- Several kinds of canned vegetables and other processed foods were removed from rationing. This action was announced on September 6 by the Director of War Mobilization. He commended farmers for a magnificent production job and stated that the action taken by the War Food Administration was in accord with Government policy to lift wartime restrictions as quickly as possible (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 3108-44, Sept. 6, 1944).

September 18, 1944.- War Food Order 114, issued September 14, 1944, which restricted use of elevation facilities for unloading grain from vessels became effective (9 F.R. 11421). Termination issued October 19, 1945, effective October 22, 1945 (10 F.R. 13101).

September 28, 1944.- All farm machinery rationing, except on corn pickers, was ended (9 F.R. 11836).

October 3, 1944.- The Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, superseding the Office of War Mobilization, was established pursuant to an act of Congress approved this date (58 Stat. 788).

October 7, 1944.- War Food Order 115, issued October 6, 1944, became effective. It set aside a designated percentage of the production of candy bars, rolls, and candy in packages designed to retail for 5 cents (9 F.R. 12239). Termination issued April 2, 1945, effective April 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 3606).

October 13, 1944.- War Food Order 116, issued October 11, 1944, which allocated freezer space and assigned priority of delivery, became effective (9 F.R. 12406). Termination issued August 27, 1945, effective August 28, 1945 (10 F.R. 11045).

October 18, 1944.- War Food Order 117, issued October 17, 1944, restricting the use of facilities for foreign cotton storage, became effective (9 F.R. 12607). Termination issued December 5, 1945, effective December 7, 1945 (10 F.R. 14861).

October 26, 1944.- Office of Surplus Property and Reconversion was established (U. S. War Food Admin., Administrator's Memo. 27, Sup. 10, Oct. 26, 1944).

November 10, 1944.- The Director of Water Utilization was appointed to coordinate the activities of the War Food Administration agencies with respect to all phases of water development, use, and disposal (U. S. War Food Admin., Administrator's Memo. 27, Sup. 11, Nov. 10, 1944).

November 11, 1944.- The War Food Administration announced cotton and wheat export programs. The primary purpose was to make United States wheat, wheat flour, and cotton available to foreign buyers at prices comparable to those of other exporting countries (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 3546-44, Nov. 11, 1944).

November 15, 1944.- The War Food Administration announced the 1945 national production program, suggesting about the same total crop acreage as was planted in 1944 (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 3576-44, Nov. 15, 1944).

November 20, 1944.- A statement on proposed 1945 support prices on farm products was released (U. S. Dept. Agr., Proposed 1945 Support Prices on Farm Products, Press release, Nov. 20, 1944).

November 21, 1944.- Rationing and distribution control over corn pickers, the last item remaining on the farm machinery ration list was terminated (9 F.R. 13911).

November 29, 1944.- War Food Order 118, issued November 28, 1944, became effective. It required processors of grapefruit segments to pack their entire production in canned form (9 F.R. 14121). Termination issued August 24, 1945, effective August 27, 1945 (10 F.R. 10962).

December 11, 1944.- War Food Order 119, issued December 1, 1944, became effective. It set aside poultry produced or processed in specified areas (9 F.R. 14269). Termination issued September 29, 1945, effective October 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 12421).

December 11, 1944.- War Food Order 120, issued December 8, 1944, became effective. It restricted shipment of potatoes from specified areas in order that the armed services might obtain needed supplies (9 F.R. 14475). Termination issued August 27, 1945, effective August 29, 1945 (10 F.R. 11045).

December 23, 1944.- The Federal Crop Insurance Act was amended and, commencing in 1945, insurance on wheat, cotton, and flax, and trial insurance on certain other crops was authorized (58 Stat. 918).

December 26, 1944.- Effective date for Office of Economic Stabilization Directive 27, issued December 22, 1944. The War Food Administration was directed to revoke Supplement 1 to Food Order No. 61 (directing the OPA to remove rationing controls from all beef except good and choice qualities of steaks and roasts and to reimpose rationing restrictions on pork, ham, and loins). The Economic Stabilization Director declared that it was the policy of his office that the Office of Price Administration undertake the civilian rationing at appropriate point values, including zero point values, to be determined by the Office of Price Administration of specified vegetables and of the following meats: beef, pork, veal (all grades and cuts except utility and cull grades), lamb (all grades and cuts except utility and cull grades) (9 F.R. 15005).

January 1, 1945.- The Office of Distribution and the Office of Production were abolished effective this date (U. S. War Food Admin., Administrator's Memo. 27, Rev. 1, Dec. 13, 1944).

January 1, 1945.- The Office of Basic Commodities, the Office of Supply, including the Requirements and Allocations Branch, and that part of the Office of Marketing Services concerned primarily with school lunch and direct distribution programs were consolidated with the Commodity Credit Corporation (U. S. War Food Admin., Administrator's Memo. No. 27, Revision 1, Amendment 1, Jan. 5, 1945). Establishment of the Office of Basic Commodities, the Office of Supply, and the Office of Marketing Services as independent program agencies had been authorized as of January 1, 1945 (U. S. War Food Admin., Administrator's Memo. 27, Revision 1, Dec. 13, 1944).

January 2, 1945.- In a letter to the Selective Service Director, the Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion requested that such action be taken in connection with the administration of the Tydings Amendment as necessary "to provide to the full extent permitted by law for the reclassification and induction of the men agriculturally deferred in the age group 18 through 25." The Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion explained that the request had been authorized by the President and that the War Food Administrator had advised that such action should not bring about a critical condition with respect to food supplies (Office War Mobilization, Press release, Jan. 3, 1945).

January 9, 1945.- The War Food Administration program to stockpile corn against emergency needs was announced. Government contracts were to be made with farmers for the purchase of corn to be delivered on or before September 30. Down payments equivalent to the Government loan rate were to be made at the time contracts were signed and the balance required to meet the delivery price on the delivery date (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 52-45, Jan. 9, 1945). Announcement made subsequently that corn purchase program would end May 1 (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 585-45, Mar. 31, 1945).

January 16, 1945.- Final agricultural production goals for 1945 announced (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 96-45, Jan. 16, 1945).

January 16, 1945.- War Food Order 121, issued and effective this date, required the set aside of particular types of apples in Washington and Oregon (10 F.R. 695). Termination issued May 1, 1945, effective May 2, 1945 (10 F.R. 4788).

January 18, 1945.- War Food Order 122, issued January 17, 1945, became effective. It required canners of grapefruit juice and blended orange and grapefruit juice to confine sales, deliveries, and shipments to armed forces (10 F.R. 696). Termination issued August 24, 1945, effective August 27, 1945 (10 F.R. 10962).

January 29, 1945.- War Food Order 123, issued January 26, 1945, became effective. It delegated certain authority with respect to cattle slaughtering and meat delivery to the Office of Price Administration (10 F.R. 1125). Termination issued October 24, 1946, effective October 25, 1946 (11 F.R. 12782).

January 31, 1945.- War Food Order 124, issued and effective this date, limited inventories and purchases of linseed oil (10 F.R. 1362). Termination issued October 21, 1946, effective October 19, 1946 (11 F.R. 12521).

February 9, 1945.- War Food Order 126, issued February 8, 1945, relating to the determination of subsidy payments to nonfederally inspected livestock slaughterers, became effective (10 F.R. 1691). Termination issued May 22, 1945, effective May 23, 1945 (10 F.R. 5983).

February 14, 1945.- War Food Order 125, issued February 8, 1945, which set aside canned poultry for armed forces became effective (10 F.R. 1662). Termination issued August 25, 1945, effective August 27, 1945 (10 F.R. 11045).

February 27, 1945.- War Food Order 127, issued February 24, 1945, which limited delivery and shipment of hay became effective (10 F.R. 2223). Termination issued March 6, 1945, effective March 7, 1945 (10 F.R. 2607).

March 8, 1945.- The rule was made that farms on which the total acreage of war crops had increased during 1945 or in any subsequent war emergency year over the total acreage of war crops in 1941 and which had had a cotton allotment in 1942 would be considered as farms having cotton planted for purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. The following were listed as war crops: soybeans for beans, peanuts picked and threshed, flax for seed, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, grain sorghums, sugar beets, sugarcane, rice, tomatoes for processing, peas for processing, snap beans for processing, sweet corn for processing, oats, barley, sweet sorghum, sudan grass, biennial and perennial legumes, and mixtures containing biennial and perennial legumes (10 F.R. 2679).

March 8, 1945.- The rule was made that farms on which the total acreage of war crops had increased during 1945 or in any subsequent war emergency year over the total acreage of war crops in 1941 and which had had a wheat allotment in 1942 would be considered as farms having wheat planted for the purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. The following were listed as war crops: soybeans for beans, peanuts picked and threshed, flax for seed, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, grain sorghums, sugar beets, sugarcane, rice, tomatoes for processing, peas for processing, snap beans for processing, and sweet corn for processing (10 F.R. 2679).

March 12, 1945.- An Inter-Agency Committee to Coordinate Export of Civilian Supplies (Inter-Agency Committee on Foreign Shipments), which included in its membership the War Food Administrator, was established by the Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion to consider the programs of all Government agencies for the export of civilian supplies (10 F.R. 2803).

March 17, 1945.- A program to provide a more equitable geographic distribution of civilian meat supplies was adopted by the War Food Administration, the Office of Economic Stabilization, the Office of Price Administration, the Defense Supplies Corporation (a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation), the War Department, and the Navy Department at a meeting in the Office of the Director, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. The program provided for the formulation of regulations apportioning available supplies of livestock among all slaughterers and for the adjustment of subsidy payments to more nearly equalize the competitive position among slaughterers (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 496-45, Mar. 17, 1945).

March 23, 1945.- The Office of Investigatory Services was established (U. S. War Food Admin., Administrator's Memo. 27, Revision 1, Sup. 4, Mar. 21, 1945).

April 1, 1945.- War Food Order 128, issued March 31, 1945, which limited inventories of animal oil and neat's-foot oil, became effective (10 F.R. 3511). Termination issued August 24, 1945, effective August 25, 1945 (10 F.R. 10962).

April 1, 1945.- War Food Order 129, issued March 31, 1945, became effective. It regulated the distribution and use of commercial stearic acid (10 F.R. 3603). Termination issued September 25, 1945, effective October 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 12186).

April 11, 1945.- The hog support price was raised and a larger fall pig goal was announced (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 655-45, Apr. 11, 1945).

April 12, 1945.- A Special Adviser to the War Food Administrator was designated to assume responsibility for requirements and allocations functions formerly assigned to the Office of Supply of the Commodity Credit Corporation (U. S. War Food Admin., Administrator's Memo. 27, Revision 1, Amendment 7, Apr. 11, 1945).

April 12, 1945.- The making of subsidy payments and the buying of commodities for resale at a loss by the Commodity Credit Corporation during the fiscal year 1946 was limited by an act of Congress (59 Stat. 50).

Surrender of Germany, May 7, 1945, to Surrender
of Japan, August 14, 1945

May 17, 1945.- War Food Order 130, issued May 14, 1945, which restricted purchase, sale, and use of peanuts of the 1945 crop, became effective (10 F.R. 5676). Termination issued December 11, 1946, effective December 12, 1946 (11 F.R. 14452).

May 18, 1945.- The Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion announced a program designed to increase the feeding of beef cattle, encourage maximum slaughter of cattle and hogs, and improve distribution of meat. He announced that effective May 19, 1945, the Commodity Credit Corporation would make subsidy payments to cattle feeders on AA and A grade cattle weighing 800 pounds or more sold for slaughter (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 926-45, May 18, 1945).

May 22, 1945.- In a letter to the War Food Administrator, the Chairman of the War Production Board, the Solid Fuels Administrator for War, and the Chairman of the Foreign Shipments Committee, the President stated that the report of Judge Rosenman on his mission to the liberated areas confirmed in strong terms the need for action on the part of the United States Government. He requested as "a matter of national policy" that the priority necessary to meet the minimum civilian requirements of the Allies be granted to the fullest extent permissible with the successful prosecution of military operations and the maintenance of the essential domestic economy (Press release, May 22, 1945). A summary of Samuel I. Rosenman's report appeared as a White House press release, Apr. 30, 1945.

May 23, 1945.- President Truman accepted the resignation of Marvin Jones as War Food Administrator (Letter, Harry S. Truman to Marvin Jones, May 23, 1945). Marvin Jones remained in office until June 30.

June 5, 1945.- An Office of Home Food Supply was established (U. S. War Food Admin., Administrator's Memo. 27, Revision 1, Supplement 5, June 5, 1945). Appointment of Paul C. Stark as Director of Home Food Supply had been announced by a White House press release dated May 25, 1945.

June 11, 1945.- A memorandum of understanding was signed by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Office of Marketing Services whereby the facilities of OMS were to be used to assist in the planning of certain price support and subsidy operations of the CCC (Memo. of Understanding between CCC and OMS, June 11, 1945).

June 12, 1945.- War Food Order 131, issued and effective this date, restricted the distribution of direct consumption sugar (10 F.R. 7131). Termination issued and effective February 19, 1947 (12 F.R. 1347).

June 16, 1945.- War Food Order 132, issued June 15, 1945, became effective. It restricted the distribution and use of corn (10 F.R. 7237). Superseded by War Food Order 141, effective August 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 9381).

June 20, 1945.- Effective date for War Food Order 133, issued June 18, 1945, which set aside the 1945 pack of red sour cherries (10 F.R. 7440). Termination issued April 26, 1946, effective April 29, 1946 (11 F.R. 4645).

June 21, 1945.- War Food Order 134, issued June 20, 1945, restricting inventories of glycerine, became effective (10 F.R. 7522). Termination issued August 24, 1945, effective August 25, 1945 (10 F.R. 10963).

June 23, 1945.- The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was authorized to continue subsidy payments during the fiscal year 1946, not in excess of specified total amounts, on meat, butter, and flour (59 Stat. 260).

June 25, 1945.- War Food Order 135, issued June 21, 1945, became effective. It gave preference to World War II veterans in the purchase of farm machinery (10 F.R. 7519). Termination issued December 6, 1946, effective February 8, 1947, but no veteran's preference certificate was to be issued under order after December 9, 1946 (11 F.R. 14231).

June 28, 1945.- War Food Order 136, issued June 27, 1945, regulating the use and distribution of tall oil, became effective (10 F.R. 7961). Termination issued September 25, 1945, effective October 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 12186).

June 30, 1945.- Executive Order 9577, issued June 29, 1945, terminated the War Food Administration and transferred its functions to the Secretary of Agriculture, effective at the close of business on June 30 (10 F.R. 8087).

June 30, 1945.- Clinton P. Anderson took the oath of office as Secretary of Agriculture (U. S. Dept Agr., Press release 1212-45). Claude R. Wickard became Rural Electrification Administrator on the same date.

July 1, 1945.- War Food Order 137, issued June 29, 1945, placing castor oil under allocations control, became effective (10 F.R. 7963). Termination issued September 25, 1945, effective October 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 12186).

July 3, 1945.- The Secretary of Agriculture established a Committee on Organization, headed by Milton S. Eisenhower, President of Kansas State College (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1106, July 3, 1945).

July 10, 1945.- War Food Order 138, issued and effective this date, placed restrictions on the use of grain (10 F.R. 8648). Superseded by War Food Order 141, effective August 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 9381).

July 16, 1945.- War Food Order 139, issued July 13, 1945, became effective. It provided for certification of meat slaughtered in non-Federally inspected slaughtering plants upon compliance with specified conditions (10 F.R. 8806). Termination issued November 27, 1946, effective November 30, 1946 (11 F.R. 14012).

July 16, 1945.- The Department of Agriculture and the Foreign Economic Administration signed an agreement to provide a basis for determining the obligations of the Foreign Economic Administration and the Department of Agriculture, including the Commodity Credit Corporation, each toward the other in connection with the procurement, storage, shipping, and delivery of foods and other commodities for export (Agreement between Foreign Econ. Admin. and U. S. Dept. Agr., July 16, 1945).

July 23, 1945.- War Food Order 140, issued July 21, 1945, became effective. It restricted shipment of lambs into designated areas to federally-inspected slaughterers (10 F.R. 9206). Termination issued and effective September 1, 1945 (10 F.R. 11282).

July 25, 1945.- The Secretary of Agriculture appealed to dealers and workers in wholesale fresh fruit and vegetable markets operating on a 5-day week to resume a 6-day schedule in order to prevent the loss of food (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1383-45, July 25, 1945).

July 31, 1945.- An act of Congress increased the amount of subsidy payments authorized to be expended by the Commodity Credit Corporation for livestock and livestock products, wheat and wheat products, and butterfat and butter, and provided that amounts for subsidy payments on meat, butter, and flour should be reduced correspondingly (59 Stat. 506).

August 1, 1945.- War Food Order 141, issued July 26, 1945, which restricted the distribution and use of grain, became effective (10 F.R. 9381). Expired with expiration of legislative authority, June 30, 1947 (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1451-47, June 30, 1947).

August 13, 1945.- War Food Order 142, issued July 31, 1945, became effective. This order was designed to help procure poultry for armed forces (10 F.R. 9768). Termination issued August 25, 1945, effective August 27, 1945 (10 F.R. 11045).

Surrender of Japan, August 14, 1945, to Proclamation
of Cessation of Hostilities, December 31, 1946

August 18, 1945.- Executive Order 9599 was issued establishing the following policies for departments and agencies of the Government concerned with problems arising out of the transition from war to peace: to assist in the maximum production of goods and services required to meet domestic and foreign needs, to continue the stabilization of the economy, and to move as rapidly as possible without endangering the stability of the economy toward the removal of price, wage, production, and other controls. Action was to be taken under the direction of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. The Secretary of Agriculture, the Federal Loan Administrator, and the Director of Economic

Stabilization were directed not only to take all measures required by law to support prices but to take such further measures authorized by law as might be necessary to prevent any collapse of values or discouragement of the full and effective use of productive resources. The Price Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture were directed to take all necessary steps to assure that the cost of living and the general level of prices did not rise (10 F.R. 10155).

August 20, 1945.- The Secretary of Agriculture, by a memorandum dated August 18, 1945, established the Production and Marketing Administration. The new administration included 10 commodity branches, 8 functional branches, an over-all field-service branch, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1118, Aug. 18, 1945).

August 30, 1945.- In a letter to the Congress, the President stated that the programs of lend-lease were being terminated in an expeditious and orderly manner, subject to military needs for the movement of troops or for occupation purposes (Congressional Record, Sept. 5, 1945).

September 8, 1945.- The Price Administrator, upon recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, removed OPA controls over the amount of live-stock slaughtered and the shipment of meat (U. S. Office Price Admin., Press release OPA-5892, Sept. 8, 1945).

September 8, 1945.- The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to spend between September 8 and November 15 an amount not to exceed \$100,000,000 of Commodity Credit Corporation funds for the purchase of food needed for relief and rehabilitation by UNRRA and paying governments, pending the availability of additional funds for UNRRA and the conclusion of negotiations for postwar financing (Letter, John W. Snyder to Clinton P. Anderson, Sept. 8, 1945).

September 17, 1945.- The President stated that, with the exception of sugar and fats and oils, the United States Government was in a position to fulfill the main requests of Europe as stated by UNRRA and the liberated countries. The President stated that the limiting factor in meeting the minimum needs of liberated people was a financial one of making additional funds available to UNRRA for emergency relief and of working out credits or other financial arrangements with the European governments (Statement by the President in Connection with the Relief and Rehabilitation Program, Press release, Sept. 17, 1945).

September 20, 1945.- The Office of Economic Stabilization was abolished and its functions transferred to the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion by Executive Order 9620 (10 F.R. 12033).

September 27, 1945.- Executive Order 9630 abolished the Foreign Economic Administration. The functions of the Office of Foreign Food Programs and all other FEA functions concerned with food were transferred to the Department of Agriculture (10 F.R. 12245).

October 3, 1945.- War Food Order 143, issued October 2, 1945, which set aside specified varieties of apples in designated areas, became effective (10 F.R. 12478). Termination issued April 19, 1946, effective April 23, 1946 (11 F.R. 4445).

October 16, 1945.- The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was formally organized at first conference at Quebec (U. S. Bur. Budget, U. S. Government Manual, 1947, ed. 1, p. 554).

October 26, 1945.- A U.S.D.A. Council was established in each State and county to help agencies of the Department coordinate their respective activities. These councils succeeded U.S.D.A. War Boards (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1132, Oct. 26, 1945).

November 9, 1945.- A schedule for food subsidy terminations was announced by the Stabilization Administrator (U. S. Office War Mobilization and Reconversion, Press release 510, Nov. 9, 1945).

November 23, 1945.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced termination of rationing of meats, canned fish, and fats and oils, effective November 24 (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 2161-45, Nov. 23, 1945).

November 27, 1945.- The Commodity Credit Corporation lowered the selling prices of its wools to encourage their sale (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 2182-45, Nov. 27, 1945).

November 29, 1945.- The Office of Surplus Property and Reconversion was abolished and its functions and staff transferred to the Office of the Secretary and the Production and Marketing Administration (U.S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1135, Nov. 29, 1945).

November 30, 1945.- The Secretary of Agriculture recommended national farm production goals for 1946 calling for a total acreage of more than 356 million acres (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 2199-45, Nov. 30, 1945).

December 10, 1945.- In a joint statement, the President of the United States and the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and Canada announced that the Combined Food Board would need to be continued because of the short world food supply of many foodstuffs and because of their interrelationship. The Combined Raw Materials Board and the Combined Production and Resources Board were to be terminated December 31, 1945 (Press release, Dec. 10, 1945).

December 12, 1945.- Responsibility for leadership in general agricultural program planning, including direction of interbureau committees, was transferred from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to the Office of the Secretary (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1139, Dec. 12, 1945).

December 31, 1945.- Effective date for memorandum issued December 12, 1945, appointing a Policy and Program Committee composed of heads of Department agencies and staff offices. Functions included considering and making recommendations regarding over-all policies governing the programs of the Department (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1140, Dec. 12, 1945).

December 31, 1945.- The United States Commercial Company, an agency of the Foreign Economic Administration until its transfer to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on September 27, 1945, transferred to the Commodity Credit Corporation specified contracts and agreements for the purchase of food and agricultural commodities abroad (Memo. of Understanding for the Purpose of Implementing Executive Order 9630 and for other Related Purposes).

January 24, 1946.- The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to take possession of and to operate certain plants and facilities used in the production, processing, transportation, sale, and distribution of livestock, meat, meat products and byproducts, by Executive Order 9685. The order stated that the President had found after investigation that there were interruptions in the operation of the plants because of existing or threatened strikes and that such interruption unduly impeded or delayed the war effort. Acting on this authority the Secretary of Agriculture took possession of the plants and facilities effective as of 12:01 a.m., January 26, 1946 (11 F.R. 989).

February 5, 1946.- An agreement was signed for employment of agricultural workers from British Honduras in the United States (Memo. of Understanding Relative to Employment in the United States of America of Agricultural Workers from British Honduras, Feb. 5, 1946).

February 6, 1946.- The President announced a nine-point program of emergency measures to meet critical and urgent world food needs. The following measures were announced: a vigorous campaign to secure the cooperation of consumers, bakers, and retailers in conservation of food with particular emphasis on bread; discontinuance of the use of wheat in the direct production of alcohol and beer and limitation of the use of other grains for production of beverage alcohol and beer; an increase in the wheat flour extraction rate to 80 percent; control of the wheat and flour inventories of millers, bakers, and distributors, special preference for the shipment of wheat, corn, meat, and other essential foods by rail; direct Governmental control over exports of wheat and

flour; necessary measures to be taken to export during the calendar year 375,000 tons of fats and oils, 1.6 billion pounds of meat, and increased quantities of dairy products, particularly cheese and evaporated milk; release of ships not essential to the maintenance of the flow of food to the armed forces for the movement of food to Europe; development of ways for conserving grain being fed to livestock and poultry for use as human food (White House press release, Feb. 6, 1946).

February 18, 1946.- War Food Order 144, issued February 15, 1946, became effective, except for order affecting rate of extracting flour from wheat, which became effective March 1, 1946. Order 144 regulated distribution and use of wheat and flour (11 F.R. 1761). Superseded by Amendment 5 to War Food Order 141, issued February 20, 1947, effective March 1, 1947 (12 F.R. 1347).

February 21, 1946.- The Office of Economic Stabilization was reestablished by Executive Order 9699 (11 F.R. 1929).

February 21, 1946.- An increase in 1946 production goals for wheat, corn, sorghums, soybeans, and dry edible peas was requested (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 397-46, Feb. 21, 1946).

February 26, 1946.- The Department Committee on Home Gardening was established (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1150, Feb. 26, 1946).

February 27, 1946.- President Truman asked a Famine Emergency Committee, composed of distinguished private citizens, to meet March 1, 1946, to aid in formulation of a program for voluntary cooperation in meeting food crisis (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 468-46, Mar. 4, 1946).

March 1, 1946.- To further implement the President's nine-point program for meeting food needs abroad, the Department announced that the set aside of pork required of federally inspected meat packers would be increased on March 3 from 10 to 13 percent and the set aside percentages on beef, veal, and mutton would be extended to the 10 States formerly exempted (U. S. Dept. Agr., Meat Set Aside Provisions Announced, Mar. 1, 1946).

March 2, 1946.- With the approval of the Office of Economic Stabilization, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Price Administrator announced changes in subsidies and price ceilings for livestock and grains as further steps in carrying out the food and feed conservation program announced by the President on February 6. These changes included termination on June 30 of the subsidy paid to cattle feeders; an increase in the ceiling prices for grain; and serious consideration to be given to lowering the ceiling price on heavier weight butcher hogs after September 1 and to lowering the subsidy on heavier hogs before September 1 (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 465-46, Mar. 2, 1946).

March 6, 1946.- Nation-wide chicken price-support program to aid producers in marketing their poultry because of feed emergency was announced by the Secretary of Agriculture (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 488-46, Mar. 6, 1946).

March 8, 1946.- The Secretary of Agriculture designated the State directors of the Production and Marketing Administration and the chairmen of the county agricultural conservation committees as emergency food program managers under President Truman's emergency famine relief program. They were to enlist the cooperation of State and county USDA Councils in coordinating the program and organizing the food conservation measures recommended by the President's Famine Emergency Committee (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release, 511-46, Mar. 8, 1946).

March 19, 1946.- The Office of Emergency Food Program was established to coordinate the program for providing food for relief shipment abroad (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1156, Mar. 19, 1946).

April 1, 1946.- War Food Order 145, issued March 29, 1946, which restricted distribution and use of grain, became effective (11 F.R. 3345). Termination issued October 16, 1946, effective October 17, 1946 (11 F.R. 12284).

April 1, 1946.- War Food Order 146, issued April 5, 1946, which regulated distribution of green coffee, became effective (11 F.R. 3785). Termination issued September 17, 1946, effective September 21, 1946 (11 F.R. 10697).

April 3, 1946.- The Commodity Credit Corporation initiated a program to buy wheat for immediate delivery at the market price on any later date the seller may elect on or before March 31, 1947. An offer was made to speed movement of wheat off the farms for relief of famine emergency abroad (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 704-46, Apr. 3, 1946; and U. S. Production and Marketing Admin., Emergency C.C.C. Wheat Purchase Bul. 1, Apr. 3, 1946).

April 9, 1946.- The Famine Emergency Committee, reporting to the President, recommended continuation of the program under way and in addition more drastic measures to limit the use of grain for feeding livestock and to insure that the necessary export supplies of grain and fats were obtained in time to meet shipping schedules. Seven specific recommendations for Government action were made (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 834-46, Apr. 17, 1946).

April 10, 1946.- The Secretary of Agriculture appealed to the food and agriculture ministers of 10 nations to examine their domestic fats and oils situation and to inform him of what they were prepared to do to enlarge the allocations to UNRRA and other claimants. The Secretary stated that with the cooperation of other countries in which consumption of fats and oils was comparatively high, the United States was prepared to reduce even further its consumption of fats and oils (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release, Apr. 10, 1946).

April 10, 1946.- The Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations was made responsible for coordinating relations between the Department of Agriculture and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (U. S. Dept. Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1158, Apr. 10, 1946).

April 15, 1946.- The Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture announced a livestock-channeling program to be put into effect on commercial slaughter of cattle, calves, and hogs. The program was to be made effective by restricting plant slaughter to certain percentages of 1944 slaughter (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 802-46, Apr. 15, 1946). The OPA controlled non-Federally inspected slaughterers, except those exempted by War Food Order 139, through OPA Meat Control Order 2, issued April 25, 1946, effective April 28, 1946 (11 F.R. 4657). Order 2 partially suspended between June 30 and September 1, 1946 and revoked as of October 15, 1946 (11 F.R. 12054). Federally inspected plants were controlled by Department of Agriculture by War Food Order 75-7 from its effective date of April 28, 1946 (11 F.R. 4644) until its termination as of July 1, 1946 (11 F.R. 7322). From September 1 to October 15, 1946, federally inspected plants were controlled by OPA Meat Control Order 2 through Amendment 3, issued August 30, 1946, effective September 1, 1946 (11 F.R. 9689).

April 19, 1946.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced that six measures were being taken by the United States Government, following consultation with the Governments of Canada and the United Kingdom, to increase total relief shipments of grain and to give priority to areas most urgently in need of special aid. Among the measures announced were: a bonus of 30 cents a bushel on wheat delivered under the certificate plan by May 25, a bonus of 30 cents a bushel above the market price to producers on corn sold to the Commodity Credit Corporation, and an offer by the Department of Agriculture to buy an unlimited amount of oatmeal from millers in the United States (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release, Apr. 19, 1946).

May 1, 1946.- In a statement before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, the Secretary of Agriculture recommended that price-control legislation be renewed and that provision be made for continuing subsidies beyond June 30, 1946 (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 938-46, May 1, 1946).

May 1, 1946.- The Department of Agriculture announced that because of the world food crisis, it would continue to make food purchases for foreign governments after July 1, 1946. Purchases were to be confined to staple commodities in short supply and to be continued only for the duration of the shortage (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 947-46, May 1, 1946).

May 8, 1946.- Government price policy covering marketing of grain was announced jointly by Office of Economic Stabilization, Department of Agriculture, and Office of Price Administration. Corn and wheat and other grain ceiling prices were to be raised May 13, 1946, to discourage heavy feeding of livestock and poultry and thus conserve grain for human consumption (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1020-46, May 8, 1946).

May 10, 1946.- Fall pig production goal for 1946, principally because of the tight feed situation and the great need for grains for foreign relief purposes, called for a decrease of about 10 percent from the number of fall pigs produced in 1945 (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1039-46, May 10, 1946).

May 13, 1946.- The Hoover Mission report on world-wide food shortages was made to President Truman.

May 14, 1946.- The Secretary announced the general outline of the wheat program for the 1946-47 marketing year. The program outlined included the following: advising foreign claimants that on the basis of then current prospects not more than 250 million bushels of wheat would be available for all exports; asking the Office of Defense Transportation to issue a service order prohibiting the shipment of wheat out of the area comprising the States of Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arkansas and Louisiana except for export or by special permit; and continuing the voluntary conservation program, including reduction in the weight of bread loaves and rolls. The Secretary stated that wheat inventory would not be made applicable to the 1946 crop unless inequitable distribution made such action necessary (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release, May 14, 1946).

May 20-27, 1946.- A special meeting on urgent food problems was held under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Washington, D. C. from May 20 to May 27. The Secretary of Agriculture was elected chairman (United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization, Report of the Special Meeting on Urgent Food Problems, June 6, 1946).

May 21, 1946.- War Food Order 147, issued May 17, 1946, which restricted the shipment of barley from California became effective (11 F.R. 5469). Revocation issued September 19, 1946, effective September 23, 1946 (11 F.R. 10753).

May 31, 1946.- War Food Order 148, issued and effective this date, set aside evaporated milk (11 F.R. 5995). Termination issued October 24, 1946, effective October 25, 1946 (11 F.R. 12782).

June 17, 1946.- The Office of Economic Stabilization authorized and directed the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out an emergency barley purchase program, proposed by the Secretary in a June 14, 1946, letter to the Economic Stabilization Director. Barley was to be purchased from grain merchandisers and maltsters by the Commodity Credit Corporation and allocated to feed-deficit areas where it was to be sold at ceiling prices for feed barley (11 F.R. 6773).

June 20, 1946.- The International Emergency Food Council was established as a successor to the wartime Combined Food Board (Letter, Executive Officers of Combined Food Board to Central Secretariat and CFB Commodity Committees, June 24, 1946).

June 28, 1946.- A national wheat goal of 71,700,000 seeded acres for 1947, compared with 71,057,000 acres seeded in 1946, was announced (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1427-46, June 28, 1946).

June 30, 1946.- Executive Order 9745 provided for the interim administration by the Office of Price Administration of functions, powers, and duties with respect to allocation and rationing vested in the President by Title III of the Second War Powers Act as amended and which had been delegated to the Office of Price Administration and were not affected by the termination of the Emergency Price Control Act and the Stabilization Act on June 30, 1946. This Executive Order did not authorize the Office of Price Administration to establish or to maintain any regulation or order with respect to current prices or rents unless or until authorized by legislation. It was concerned with the continuation of authority with respect to offenses committed or rights and liabilities incurred prior to the termination date (11 F.R. 7327).

June 30, 1946.- The Department of Agriculture issued a statement on various commodity programs "affected by the current situation with regard to price control and related provisions." Action affecting wheat included: immediate suspension of the requirement that farmers sell half of the wheat they deliver to country elevators; suspension of the requirement that trucker merchants sell wheat they deliver to a grain elevator; reduction of the wheat set aside from 50 percent to zero; and an offer by the CCC to buy wheat at market prices but not exceeding prices based on ceiling prices as of June 30, 1946. Action affecting livestock and meat included: establishment of all meat and lard set aside percentages in effect beginning July 1, 1946 at zero; an offer by the CCC to buy meat and lard at a price not in excess of ceiling prices on June 30, 1946; and discontinuation of subsidy payments to producers of sheep and lambs effective July 1, 1946. The Commodity Credit Corporation offered to buy evaporated milk, Cheddar cheese, and nonfat dry milk at prices no higher than the ceiling prices in effect June 30. Handler subsidies and dairy production payments could not be continued without Congressional action. Except for discontinuation of subsidy payments dependent upon Congressional action, fats and oils regulations and programs were to be continued on substantially the same basis (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1437-46, June 30, 1946).

July 1, 1946.- War Food Order 149, issued June 26, 1946, which restricted sale and distribution of heavy cream, became effective (11 F.R. 7182). Termination issued November 19, 1946, effective November 20, 1946 (11 F.R. 13775).

July 1, 1946.- The Department of Agriculture announced that it would provide sufficient corn on a "loan" basis to the wet corn millers to operate on a minimum basis up to August 1. The processors were to return to the Government a bushel of wheat for each bushel of corn (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1431-46, June 28, 1946).

July 5, 1946.- The Secretary of Agriculture urged milk producers, handlers, and others in the dairy industry to continue to hold the line on milk prices, as requested by the President, until settlement of the price-control issue. The Secretary promised to make every effort to see that the general level of returns to milk producers was maintained including urging Congress to provide funds to cover dairy production payments until Price control and subsidy issues could be settled (U. S. Production and Marketing Admin., Press release 1475-46, July 5, 1946).

July 17, 1946.- A Requirements Review Committee was established to review domestic, military, and foreign requirements developed by the Office of Requirements and Allocations for consideration of the various production goals commodity committees (U. S. Production and Marketing Admin., Instructions, July 17, 1946).

July 23, 1946.- The Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act assigned to the Secretary of Agriculture responsibility for scientific, technologic, and economic investigations looking toward the development of domestic sources of supply of agricultural material determined to be strategic and critical (60 Stat. 596).

July 25, 1946.- The revised OPA bill extended the agency to June 30, 1947, with ceilings on rents and most commodities but exempting meat, poultry, grains, dairy products, petroleum, and tobacco from price control, pending decisions by a Decontrol Board. The Board, to be appointed by the President, had final jurisdiction over decontrol or recontrol of most products but with authority over food ceilings divided among the Board, the Department of Agriculture, and the Office of Price Administration. Only those agricultural commodities certified by the Secretary of Agriculture as being in short supply on the first day of any calendar month were to be subject to price control during that month. Ceilings on raw cotton and other commodities not controlled on April 1 were prohibited (60 Stat. 664).

July 25, 1946.- The Office of Economic Stabilization was transferred to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion by Executive Order 9762 (11 F.R. 8073).

July 28, 1946.- Subsidy payments on dry edible beans were discontinued. This program had been in effect since September 1943 (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1628-46, July 25, 1946).

July 31, 1946.- The requirement that country shippers and merchandisers of wheat offer all wheat stocks not allocated for export or restricted domestic use to the Commodity Credit Corporation for a 2-day period at the end of each week was suspended by Amendment 14 to War Food Order 144. This action was taken because the lack of ceiling prices on wheat made such a requirement seem impracticable (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1657-46, July 30, 1946).

August 2, 1946.- The Department of Agriculture announced regulations with respect to the set-aside requirements applying to cheese, nonfat dry milk, and butter. Set aside regulations on Cheddar cheese and nonfat dry milk for August were canceled. However, the Department was to continue to buy Cheddar cheese and nonfat dry milk that had been ordered set aside during May, June, and July at prices no higher than the price ceilings for June 30. The set-aside requirements on nonfat dry milk for July were reduced from 50 to 30 percent. It was announced also that manufacturers and authorized receivers of butter were expected to complete delivery of their set-aside obligations at prices not in excess of the ceilings in effect on June 30 (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1687-46, Aug. 2, 1946).

August 6, 1946.- It was announced that the Production and Marketing Administration was continuing the purchase for export of wheat offered on the basis of ceiling prices in effect June 30, 1946, at the basic terminal markets (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1723-46, Aug. 6, 1946).

August 14, 1946.- The Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946 was approved (60 Stat. 1062). The functions of the Farm Security Administration and of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Division of the Farm Credit Administration were merged into the new agency on November 1, 1946 (U. S. Dept Agr., Secretary's Memo. 1171, Sup. 1, Oct. 14, 1946).

August 14, 1946.- The Research and Marketing Act of 1946 to provide for further research into basic principles relating to agriculture and to improve and facilitate the marketing and distribution of agricultural products was approved (60 Stat. 1082).

August 20, 1946.- The Price Decontrol Board directed price recontrol of livestock, soybeans, and cottonseed products, and ordered continued freedom from control for dairy products and almost all grains (U. S. Price Decontrol Board, Press release, Aug. 20, 1946).

August 23, 1946.- The Department of Agriculture announced a series of actions to be taken to procure May and June set-aside obligations on dairy products. These included: a ruling that no dairy products other than those required to be set aside should be purchased from firms with outstanding set-aside obligations until these obligations were fulfilled on all dairy products; action to be initiated to cancel the authorization of firms to act as assemblers or receivers of set-aside products in cases of continued non-compliance; and legal action to recover for the Government the difference between the cost to procure the product on the open market and the cost of the product had it been delivered by the firms as required by the set aside (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1848-46, Aug. 22, 1946).

August 23, 1946.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced an increase in the goal for total United States grain exports from 250 million bushels of wheat and flour to a probable total of 400 million bushels of all grains and grain products. The Secretary announced also the partial removal of limitations on the domestic use of grains. The changes in restrictions on domestic use of grains included: increasing by 5 percent of the 1945 base period use the quantity of corn and grain sorghums allowed wet and dry processors and food and feed manufacturers effective September 1; termination of regulation requiring 80 percent extraction of wheat flour; a permissible increase for brewers in the use of grain and grain products from 70 percent up to 85 percent of the base period for the period beginning

September 1; permitting an increase in the quantity of grain other than wheat and wheat products used by producers of distilled spirits; removing all restrictions on the purchase of grain by individual farmers effective September 1. Some actions provided additional restrictions on the use of grains. These included further restrictions on the use of milling-quality wheat by feed mixers and further limitations on the use of rice by breweries (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1869-46, Aug. 23, 1946).

August 28, 1946.- Secretary Anderson formally recommended livestock ceilings on hogs, cattle, and lambs at rates above the June 30 levels but representing substantial roll-backs from the levels prevailing during most of the period of uncontrolled prices. This action followed the decision of the Price Decontrol Board, announced on August 20, that livestock and meats should be subject to price control (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1898-46, Aug. 28, 1946).

September 1946.- A Cabinet Committee on World Food Problems, with the Secretary of Agriculture as chairman, was established by the President to coordinate the activities of the United States in shipping food abroad (Statement by President Truman released July 5, 1947).

September 7, 1946.- The Department of Agriculture announced withdrawal, effective at the close of business Saturday, September 7, of its offer to purchase unlimited quantities of wheat at the specific prices announced August 7, 1946 (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 1971-46, Sept. 6, 1946).

September 12, 1946.- The Department of Agriculture announced that on September 30 it would discontinue domestic procurement of meats and meat products, excluding lard, for export to cash-paying foreign governments but that it would continue to buy for UNRRA and for United States Government agencies (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 2002-46, Sept. 11, 1946).

September 30, 1946.- It was announced that the USDA Meat Board, successor to the War Meat Board, had been discontinued following the sharp curtailment of Government procurement functions and other activities affecting meat. The War Meat Board which had had representatives of the OPA and of the United States military services had been reorganized as the USDA Meat Board following the end of hostilities (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 2153-46, Sept. 30, 1946).

October 5, 1946.- The Department of Agriculture announced a 1947 spring pig goal of 58 million head, a figure substantially above the 1946 output, and an average support price for Good and Choice butcher hogs of \$14.25 per hundred pounds, Chicago basis (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 2196-46, Oct. 5, 1946).

October 14, 1946.- The President announced that after considering many proposed remedies for the meat problem he had decided that price controls would have to be removed and that this action was being taken on the fifteenth by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Price Administrator (White House, press release, Oct. 14, 1946).

October 15, 1946.- The Secretary of Agriculture stated that he had approved an order removing price ceilings from all livestock and all food or feed products processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from livestock. The Secretary said that the action had been taken following detailed conferences with the President (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 2267-46, Oct. 15, 1946).

October 16, 1946.- Oleomargarine, shortening, salad dressing, and cottonseed, corn, peanut, and soybean oil were removed from price control (11 F.R. 12292).

October 24, 1946.- All food products except sugar, sirups, and rice were removed from price control (11 F.R. 12621).

October 25, 1946.- Appointment of a joint committee representing the United States Department of Agriculture and Land-Grant Colleges to study cooperative extension policies and programs was announced by the Secretary of Agriculture and the president of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. The joint committee was established at the suggestion of the Special Committee on Organization of the Department, with Milton Eisenhower as chairman (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 2346-46, Oct. 25, 1946).

November 8, 1946.- National farm production goals for 1947 were announced. Acreage for 1947 goals exceeded actual acreage in 1946 by about 3 percent but was about 2 million acres smaller than the 1946 goals (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 2444-46, Nov. 8, 1946).

November 9, 1946.- All regulations relative to ceilings on wages and salaries of agricultural labor were terminated by Executive Order 9801 (11 F.R. 13435).

November 10, 1946.- Price control was removed from all commodities and services except sugar, rice, and sirups (11 F.R. 13464).

November 29, 1946.- The Secretary of Agriculture announced that modifications in restrictions on the domestic use of grain would be made because of the favorable grain-supply situation and in the light of transportation difficulties. The limitation on domestic distribution of flour was to be removed. Distillers were to be permitted to use unlimited quantities of corn below grade 3 but the limitation on their use of rye and the prohibition against their use of wheat were to remain. Brewers were to be permitted to use as much grain for the quarter beginning December 1, 1946, as in the corresponding months of 1945 and 1946, although the prohibition against their use of wheat and the limitation on their use of rice were to remain (U. S. Dept. Agr., Press release 2587-46, Nov. 29, 1946).

December 12, 1946.- The following agencies were consolidated into the Office of Temporary Controls by Executive Order 9809: Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Office of Economic Stabilization, Office of Price Administration, and Civilian Production Administration (11 F.R. 14281). The Office of Temporary Controls was abolished by Executive Order 9841, issued April 23, 1947, effective June 1, 1947 (12 F.R. 2645).

December 31, 1946.- The President proclaimed the cessation of hostilities of World War II, effective twelve o'clock noon, December 31, 1946 (12 F.R. 1).

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